XVME-500 / XVME-590
Analog Input Modules with Channel Options

USER'S MANUAL

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Chapter 1

MODULE DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The XVME-500 and XVME-590 are Analog Input VMEbus-compatible boards. The XVME-500 is a single-high (3U), single-wide module, and the XVME-590 is a double-high (6U), single-wide module. These two modules are capable of performing analog-to-digital conversions with 12-bit resolution. These modules provide 16 single-ended (SE), or 8 differential input (DI) analog input channels.

Adding an XVME-910 channel expansion kit allows analog input expansion to 32 SE and 16 DI channels. See Appendix A for XVME-910 specifications.

The XVME-500 and XVME-590 modules are available in any of three different versions:

1) XVME-500/ 1 and XVME-590/ 1 - fixed gain amplifier with 25uSec conversion time*

2) XVME-500/2 and XVME-590/2 - programmable gain amp with 25uSec conversion*

3) XVME-500/3 and XVME-590/3 - programmable gain amp with 10uSec conversion*

* See Table l-l, Section 1.3 for additional information on conversion time, settling time and throughput frequency for each version.

1.2 MANUAL STRUCTURE

The first chapter is an overview introducing the user to the XVME-500 and XVME-590 general specifications and functional capabilities. Successive chapters develop the various aspects of module specification and operation in the following manner:

Chapter One - A general discussion of the three Analog Input Module versions, including complete functional and environmental specifications, VMEbus compliance information, and detailed block diagrams.

Chapter Two - Module installation information covering specific system requirements, jumpers and connector pinouts.

Chapter Three - Information required to program the module for analog input operations.

Chapter Four - Procedures for analog input module calibration.

Appendices - The Appendices are designed to provide additional information in terms of the XVME-9 10 channel expansion kit; backplane signal/pin descriptions; block diagram, assembly illustration and schematics; and a quick reference section.

1.3 MODULE OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION

Figure l-1 shows the operational block diagram of the XVME-500 and Figure 1-2 shows the operational block diagram of the XVME-590 Analog Input Module.

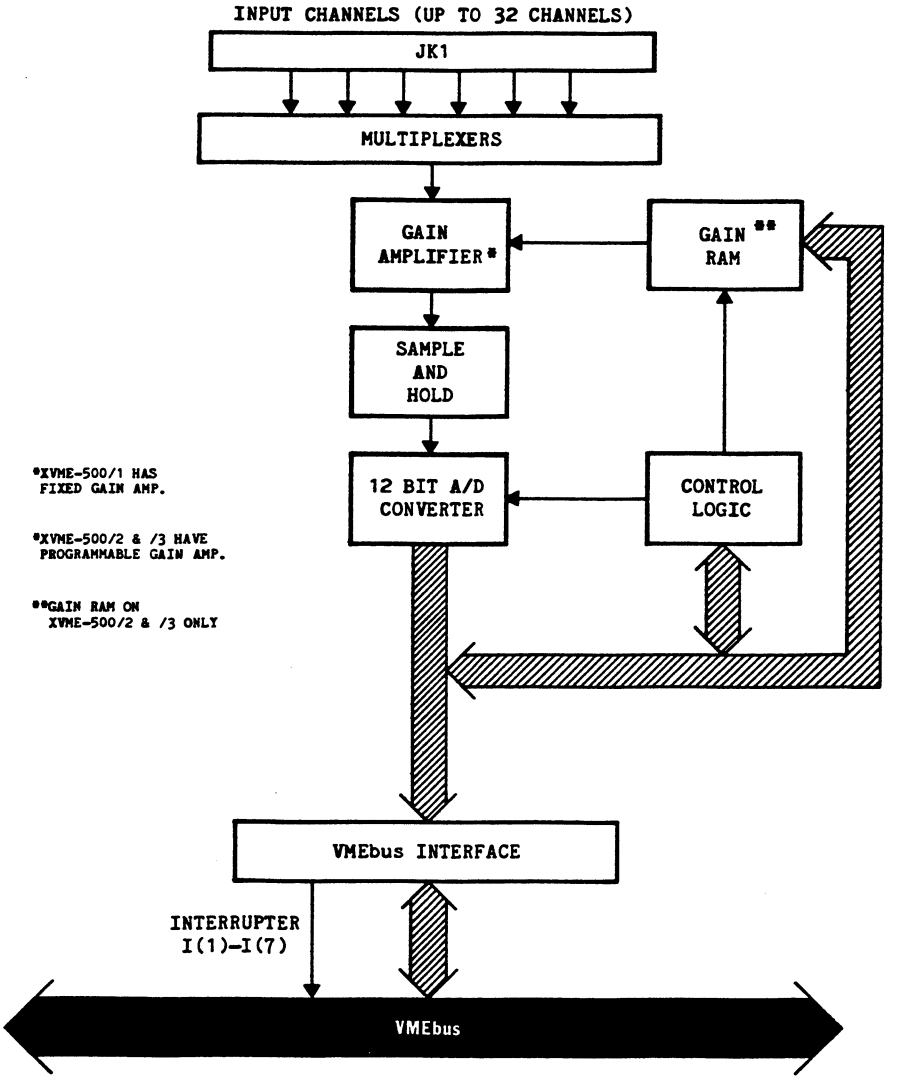


Figure 1-1. XVME-500 Module Block Diagram

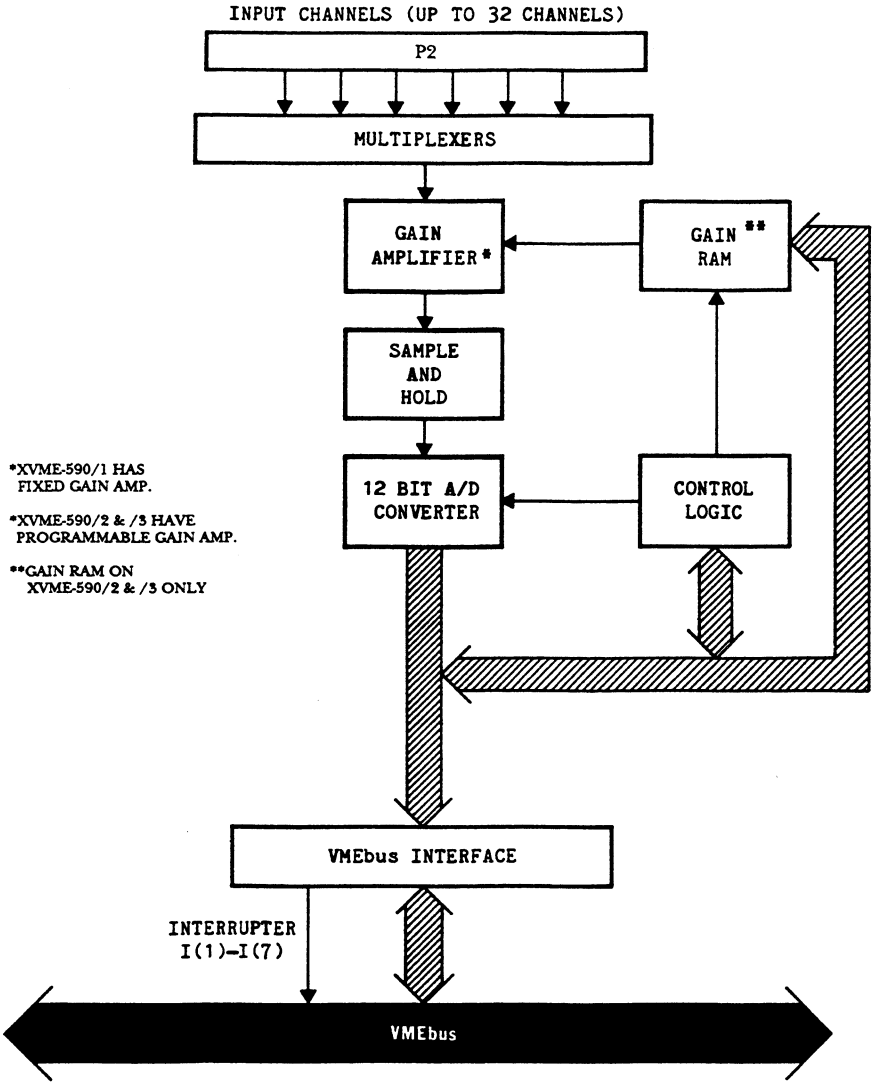


Figure 1-2. XVME-590 Module Block Diagram

1.3.1 Application Circuitry

As the previous block diagrams show, the analog-to-digital circuitry in the XVME-500 or XVME-590 consists of the following parts:

- VMEbus interface circuitry
- Fixed gain amplifier (version 1 only)
- Programmable gain amplifier (versions 2 & 3 only)
- 32-element RAM buffer to hold and separate gain value for up to 32 analog inputs (versions 2 & 3 only)
- 12-bit resolution analog-to-digital converter with input ranges of ±5V, ±10V or O-10 volts
- Two eight-channel multiplexers allowing up to 16 SE or 8 DI signals to be connected to the ADC (expansion kit allows double signal input); directed by software to select one channel for data conversion
- Resistor programmable gain with addition of a resistor and a potentiometer

1.3.2 General Operation

As stated before, there are three different versions that the XVME-500 and XVME-590 are available in and they are:

XVME-500/ 1	XVME-590/l
XVME-500/2	XVME-590/2
XVME-590/3	XVME-590/3

On all versions, the analog input channels can be configured for bipolar or unipolar operations. The unipolar range is O-10 volts. The bipolar ranges include ±5V and ±1 ov.

Gain capabilities, conversion speeds and throughput frequencies vary with each version, as displayed in Table 1-l.

Table l-l
Versions

Version	Conversion Time	Settling Time	Throughput Frequency
XVME-500/ 1 XVME-590/ 1	25uSec 25uSec	25uSec 25uSec	20KHz 20KHz
XVME-500/2 XVME-590/2	25uSec 25uSec	10 uSec 10uSec	28.5KHz 28.5KHz
XVME-500/3 XVME-590/3	10uSec 10uSec	10uSec 10uSec	50KHz 50KHz

Two types of differential amplifiers are available: fixed gain (version 1 of both modules) and programmable gain (version 2 & 3 of both modules).

The fixed-gain amp offers jumper-selectable gains of xl, x10, xl00 and x1000. In addition, the fixed-gain amp may offer resistor-programmable gain (to any number between 1 and 1000) if a resistor (Rl0) and potentiometer (R13) are added (see Section 2.6.4.3).

The programmable amplifier provides three ranges of jumper-selectable programmable gains (see Section 2.6.4.-l). Range 1: xl, x2, x5 and x10. Range 2: x4, x8, x20 and x40. Range 3: x10, x20, x50 and x100. A 32-element RAM buffer is provided with the programmable amps to hold separate gain values for the 32 analog inputs. Within each range, the four options are software-programmable.

XYCOM's XVME-500 and XVME-590 are designed to be addressed within the VMEbus defined 64K Short I/O Address Space. The module address is jumper-selectable to any of the sixty-four 1K boundaries within the Short I/O Address Space. There are three 8-bit registers which are used for channel status, control-setting interrupt vector, programmable gains (versions 2 & 3 on both modules) and channel selection. In addition, there is a 16-bit data register for reading converted digital data.

1.4 SPECIFICATIONS

The following table lists the electrical, environmental, and VMEbus compliance specifications for the XVME-500 and XVME-590 Analog Input Modules:

Table 1-2

XVME-500 and XVME-590 Analog Input Module Specifications

. Characteristic	Specification
Number of Channels	
Single-ended	16 (32 optional)
Differential	8 (16 optional)
Supply Voltage	+5 VDC, ±5%
Supply Current	
Maximum	1.90 A
Typical	1.60 A
Accuracy	
Resolution	12 bits
Linearity	+0.5 LSB
Differential Linearity	50.5 LSB
Monotonicity	Guaranteed*
System Accuracy	
Gain = 1	+0.0l% FSR, max.
Gain = 10	+0.l% FSR, max.
Gain = 100	+01% FSR, max.
System Accuracy Temperature Drift	
Gain = 1	40 ppm/Degree C, max.
Gain = 10	75 ppm/Degree C, max.
Gain = 100	110 ppm/Degree C, max.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	60db min.
Analog-to-Digital Input (Gain = 1) Full Scale Voltage Ranges	
Unipolar	0-10V
Bipolar	±5V, ±10V

Table 1-2 (cont'd)

Characteristic	Specification	
Programmable Gain (versions 2 & 3)		
Range 1	1, 2, 5, or 10	
Range 2	4, 8, 20 or 40	
Range 3	10, 20, 50, or 100	
Fixed Gain (version 3)		
Resistor programmable	xl, x10, x100, xl000	
Maximum Input Voltage		
Power on	±35V	
Power off	±20V	
Input Impedance		
w 10M ohm resistor	10M ohm min.	
w/o 10M ohm resistor	100M ohm min.	
Bias Current	+ 1 00nA max.	
Input Capacitance	1 00pf max.	
Operating Common Mode Voltage	14v	
Speed		
Conversion Time	12-bit	8-bit
versions 1 & 2	25uSec	17uSec
version 3	10uSec	6.8uSec
Throughput Frequency		
version 1	20KHz	23.8KHz
version 2	28.5KHz	37KHz
version 3	50KHz	59.5KHz
Settling Time		
version 1	25uSec	25uSec
versions 2 & 3	10uSec	10uSec
External Trigger-to-Sample	10 or 20uSec	10, 25uSec

Table l-2 (cont'd)

Characteristic	Specification
Environmental Specifications	
Temperature	
Operating	0° to 65° C
Non-operating	-40° to 85° C
Humidity	
Operating	5 to 95% RH non-condensing
Shock	
Operating	30g peak acceleration 11 mSec duration
Non-operating	50g peak acceleration 11 mSec duration
Vibration	
Operating	5 to 2000Hz .015 in. peak-to-peak 2.5g max
Non-operating	5 to 2000Hz .030 in. peak-to-peak 5.0g max

VMEbus Compliance

- Complies with VMEbus specification Revision C.l
- A16:D16/D08(EO) DTB Slave
- Interrupter - I(1) - 1(7)(STAT), ROAK
- Interrupter Vector - D08(0) (DYN)
- Form Factor - SINGLE (XVME-500)
- Form Factor - DOUBLE (XVME-590)

XVME-540 Compatibility

- All address locations for analog input are identical
- All bit definitions for registers are the same EXCEPT there are no LEDs
- Channel register/counter now receives reset on software or power-up reset; the 540 powers-up random
- No fast convert in single channel mode

Chapter 2

INSTALLATION

2.1 GENERAL

This chapter provides the information needed to configure **and install the Analog** Input Module.

2.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The XVME-500 Analog Input Module is single-height (3U), and the XVME-590 is **a** double-height (6U) VMEbus-compatible module. To operate, it must be properly installed in a VMEbus backplane cardcage. The minimum system requirements for operation of the module are one of the following:

A) A host processor installed in the same backplane

***** AND *****

A properly installed controller subsystem. An example of such a subsystem is the XYCOM XVME-010 System Resource Module.

***** OR *****

B) A host processor which incorporates an on-board controller subsystem (such as the XVME-600 68000 Processing Module).

2.3 LOCATION OF COMPONENTS RELEVANT TO INSTALLATION

The jumpers, calibration potentiometers and connectors on the XVME-500 are illustrated in Figure 2-1. Figure 2-1A shows the XVME-500 jumpers which have multiple options. Figure 2-2 shows the jumpers, calibration potentiometers and connectors on the XVME-590. Figure 2-2A shows the XVME-590 jumpers which have multiple options.

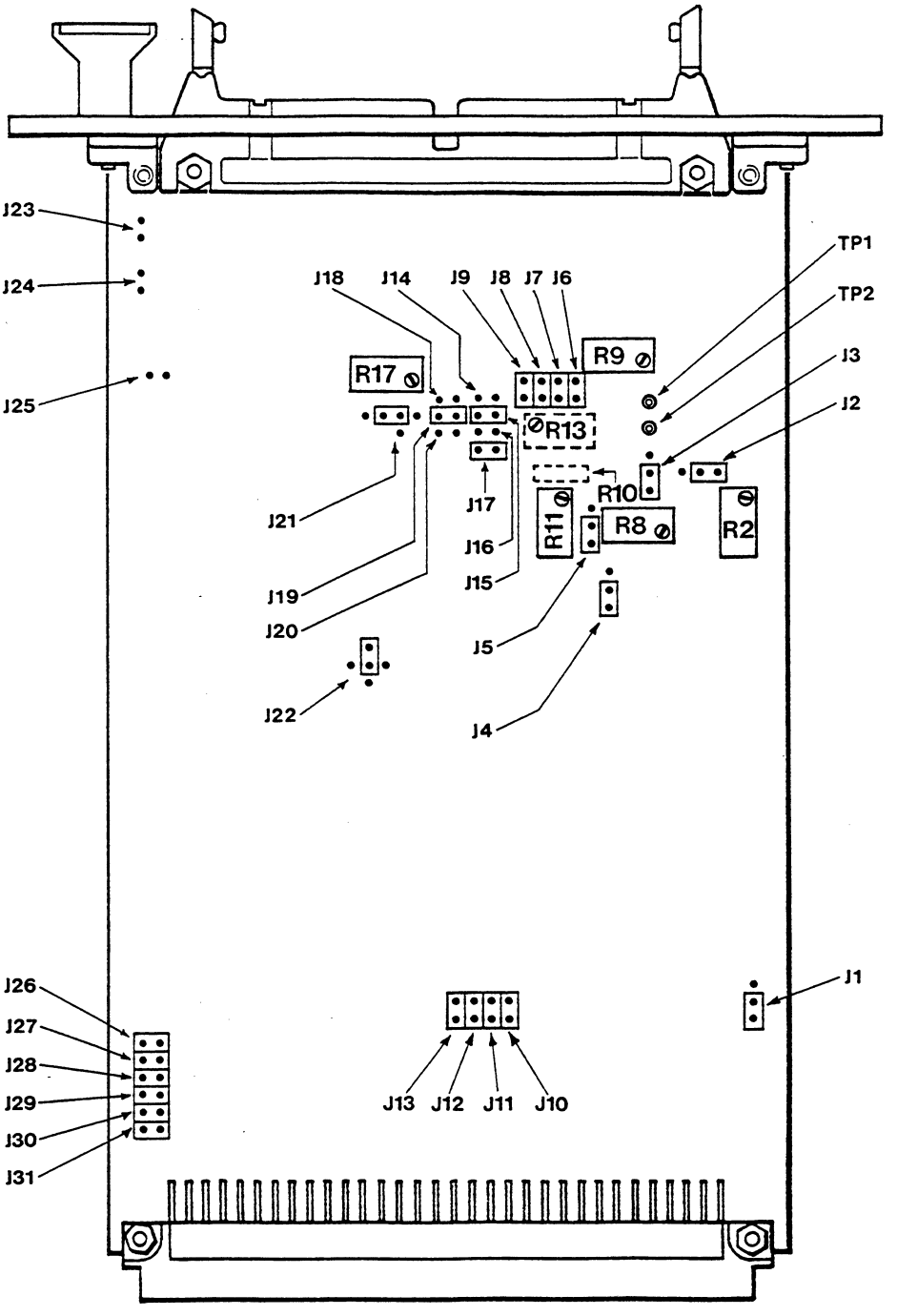


Figure 2-1. Locations of Jumpers, Potentiometers & Optional Circuitry For the XVME-500

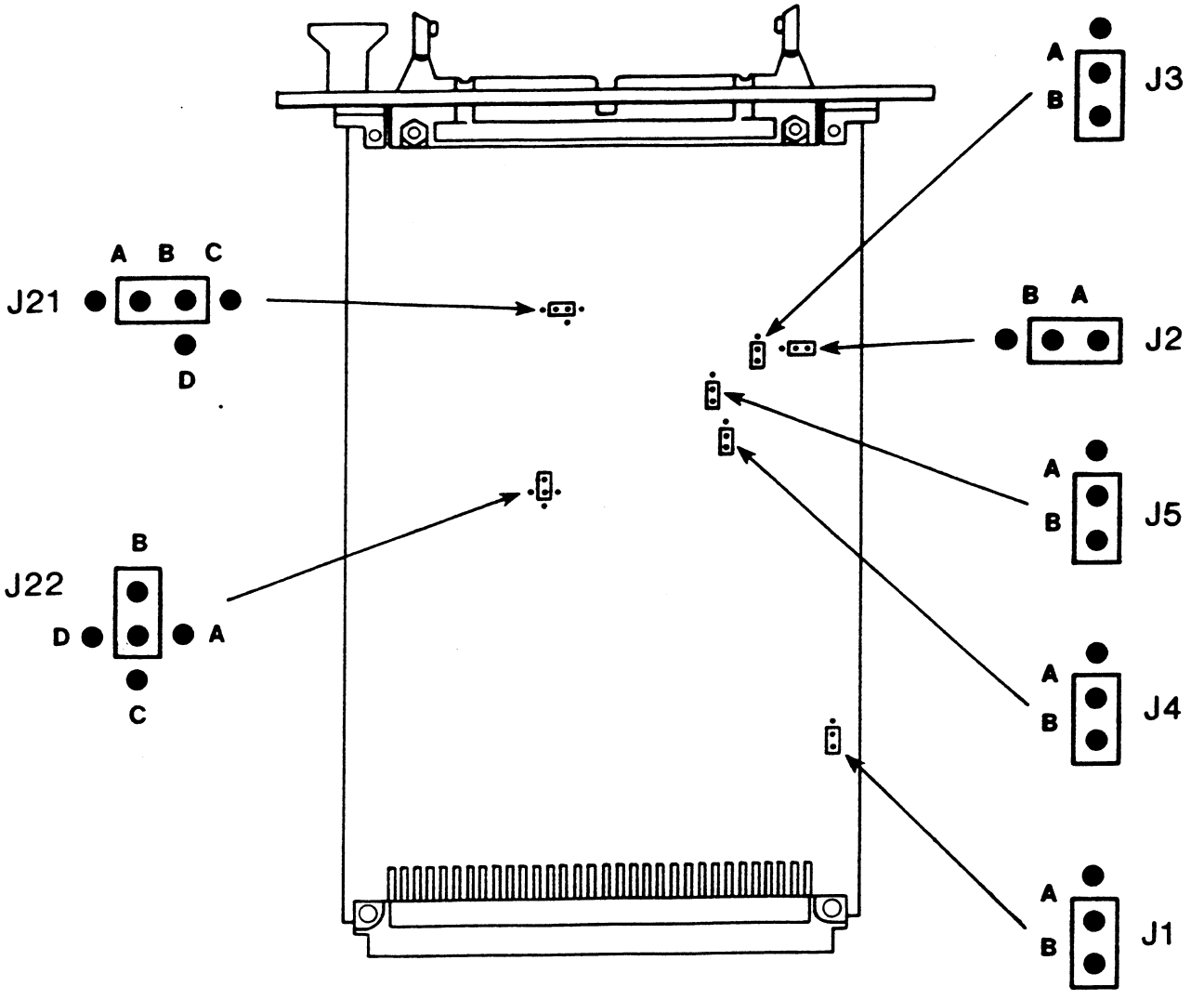


Figure 2-1A. Locations of Jumpers With Multiple Options

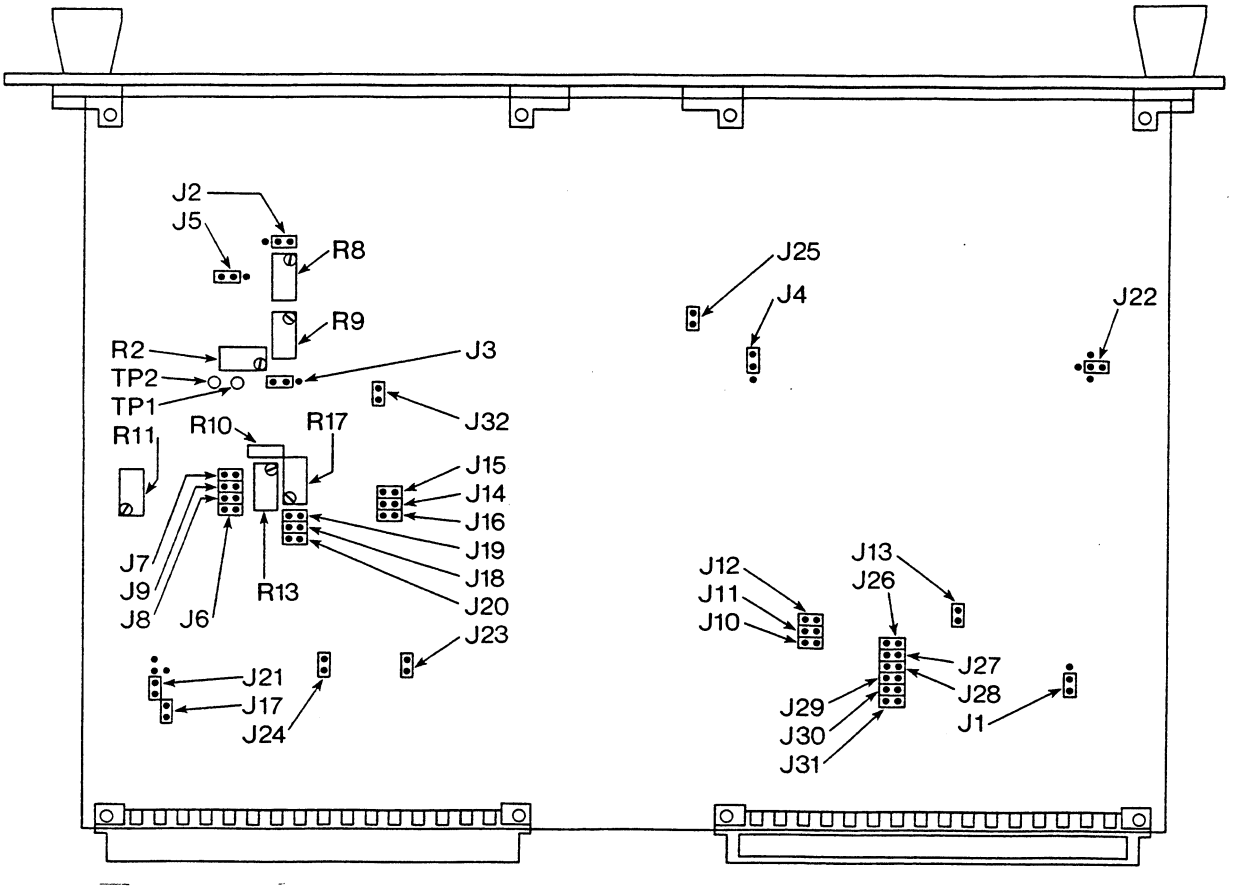


Figure 2-2. Locations of Jumpers, Potentiometers & Optional Circuitry For the XVME-590

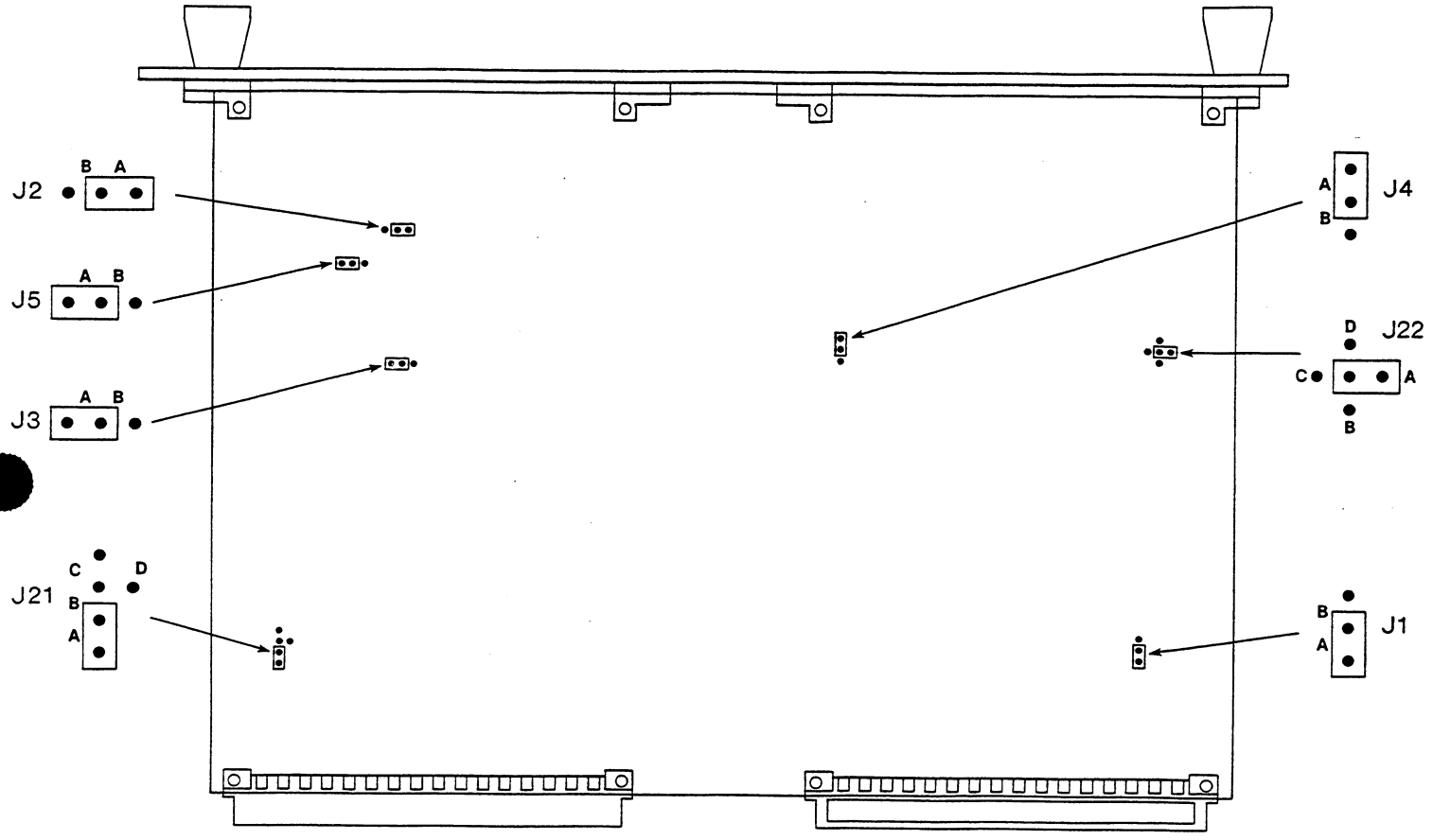


Figure 2-2A. Locations of Jumpers With Multiple Options

2.4 JUMPERS

Prior to installing the XVME-500 or XVME-590 module, several jumper options must be configured. The configurations of the jumpers are dependent upon the tab option and module capabilities required for the application. The jumper options can be divided into two categories:

- VMEbus Options, and
- Analog-to-Digital (A/D) Conversion Options

Table 2-I lists the various jumpers and their uses.

Table 2-1. XVME-500/590 Jumpers

VMEbus OPTIONS	
Jumpers	Use
Jl0,Jll,J12	Interrupt level select for any interrupts generated by the module (See Section 2.5.3)
J26,J27,J28,J29 J30,J31	Module base address select jumpers (refer to Section 2.5.1)
J13	This jumper allows module to respond to supervisory access only (when installed) or to both supervisory and non-privileged access when removed. (see Section 2.5.2)
Analog-to-Digital Conversion OPTIONS	
Jumpers	Use
J1A,J1B,J4A,J4B	These jumpers provide the option of converting analog inputs to either a two's complement, straight binary or offset binary format (see Section 2.6.1)
J2A	Selects 12-bit conversions for analog-to-digital converter (see Section 2.6.4.4)
J2B	Selects 8-bit conversions for analog-to-digital converter (see Section 2.6.4.4)
J3A,J3B,J5A,J5B	These jumpers are used to configure inputs for either bipolar or unipolar input voltages and ranges (see Section 2.6.3)

Table 2-l. XVME-500/590 Jumpers (cont'd)

J6,J8,J9	Selects fixed-gain amplification factor on version 1 ONLY (see Section 2.6.4.2)
J7	Used only for modifying version 1 for resistor programmable gain (see Section 2.6.4.3)
J14,J15,J16,Jl8, J19,J20	This jumper configuration controls gain ranges for programmable gain amplifier (versions 2 & 3) (see Section 2.6.4.1)
J17	This jumper is installed to provide ground reference for external trigger; J2 1 must be removed if this option is used (see Section 2.6.4.5)
J21A,J21B,J21C,J21D, J25	These jumpers are used together to determine if the inputs will be configured as either 8 differential, 16 single-ended or 16 pseudo-differential input channels (see Section 2.6.2)
J22A,J22B,J22C, J22D	Each jumper is used to determine settling times for the appropriate module amplifier (see Section 3.4.1)
J23,J24	These two jumpers are provided to allow grounding of an input channel in either the single-ended or the differential input mode of operation for purposes of calibration (see Section 2.6.5)
J32 (XVME-590 Only)	Connects Analog to Digital GND. J32 is jumpered in foil and can be cut if the user desires.

2.5 VMEbus OPTIONS

The XVME-500/590 is designed to be addressed within the VMEbus Short I/O Memory Space. Since each module connected to the bus must have its own unique base address, the base-addressing scheme for XVME input modules has been designed to be jumper-selectable. When the XVME-500/590 is installed into the system, it will occupy a lK-byte block of Short I/O Memory Space.

The XYCOM base address decoding scheme for input modules is such that the starting address for a module will always reside on a 1K boundary. Thus, the module base address may be set for any one of 64 possible 1K boundaries within the Short I/O Address Space.

2.5.1 Base Address Selection Jumpers (526 - 531)

The module base address is selected by using jumpers J26-J31 (see Figure 2-1 or Figure 2-2 for the locations on the board). Figure 2-3 shows a close-up of the base-address jumpers and how each jumper relates to the address lines.

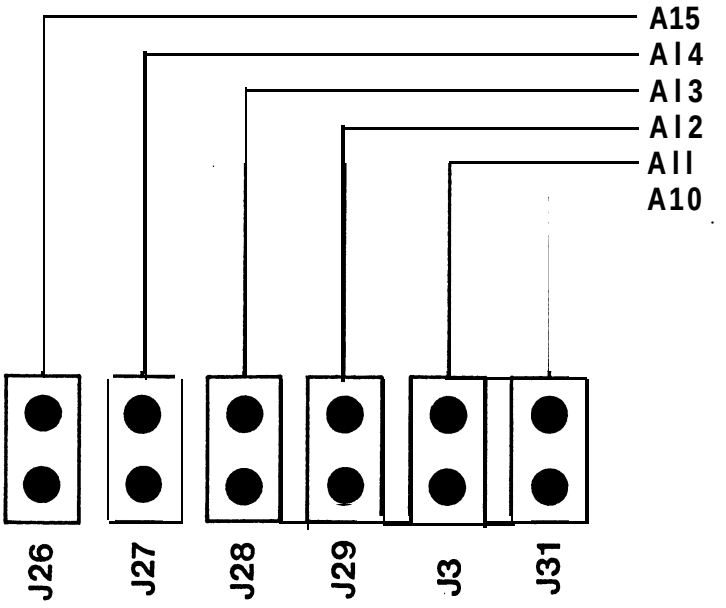


Figure 2-3. Base Address Jumpers

When a jumper is INSTALLED, the corresponding base address bit will be logic '0'. However, when a jumper is REMOVED, the corresponding base address bit will be logic '1'.

Table 2-2 shows a list of the 64 1K boundaries which can be used as module base addresses in the Short I/O Address Space (as well as the corresponding jumper settings for each address).

Table 2-2. Base Address Jumper Options

J26	J27	J28	J29	J30	J31	Base Address of Module
In	In	In	In	In	In	0000H
In	In	In	In	In	Out	0400H
In	In	In	In	Out	In	0800H
In	In	In	In	Out	Out	0C00H
In	In	In	Out	In	In	1000H
In	In	In	Out	In	Out	1400H
In	In	In	Out	Out	In	1800H
In	In	In	Out	Out	Out	1C00H
In	In	Out	In	In	In	2000H
In	In	Out	In	In	Out	2400H
In	In	Out	In	Out	In	2800H
In	In	Out	In	Out	Out	2C00H
In	In	Out	Out	In	In	3000H
In	In	Out	Out	In	Out	3400H
In	In	Out	Out	Out	In	3800H
In	In	Out	Out	Out	Out	3C00H
In	Out	In	In	In	In	4000H
In	Out	In	In	In	Out	4400H
In	Out	In	In	Out	In	4800H
In	Out	In	In	Out	Out	4C00H
In	Out	In	Out	In	In	5000H
In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	5400H
In	Out	In	Out	Out	In	5800H
In	Out	In	Out	Out	Out	5C00H
In	Out	Out	In	In	In	6000H
In	Out	Out	In	In	Out	6400H
In	Out	Out	In	Out	In	6800H
In	Out	Out	In	Out	Out	6C00H
In	Out	Out	Out	In	In	7000H
In	Out	Out	Out	In	Out	7400H
In	Out	Out	Out	Out	In	7800H
In	Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	7C00H
Out	In	In	In	In	In	8000H
Out	In	In	In	In	Out	8400H
Out	In	In	In	Out	In	8800H
Out	In	In	In	Out	Out	8C00H
Out	In	In	Out	In	In	9000H
Out	In	In	Out	In	Out	9400H
Out	In	In	Out	Out	In	9800H
Out	In	In	Out	Out	Out	9C00H
Out	In	Out	In	In	In	A000H
Out	In	Out	In	In	Out	A400H
Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	A800H
Out	In	Out	In	Out	Out	AC00H
Out	In	Out	Out	In	In	B000H
Out	In	Out	Out	In	Out	B400H
Out	In	Out	Out	Out	In	B800H
Out	In	Out	Out	Out	Out	BC00H
Out	Out	In	In	In	In	C000H
Out	Out	In	In	In	Out	C400H
Out	Out	In	In	Out	In	C800H
Out	Out	In	In	Out	Out	CC00H
Out	Out	In	Out	In	In	D000H
Out	Out	In	Out	In	Out	D400H
Out	Out	In	Out	Out	In	D800H
Out	Out	In	Out	Out	Out	DC00H
Out	Out	Out	In	In	In	E000H
Out	Out	Out	In	In	Out	E400H
Out	Out	Out	In	Out	In	E800H
Out	Out	Out	In	Out	Out	EC00H
Out	Out	Out	Out	In	In	F000H
Out	Out	Out	Out	In	Out	F400H
Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	In	F800H
Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	FC00H

2.5.2 Supervisor/Non-Privileged Mode Selection (J13)

The XVME-500/590 can be configured to respond only to Supervisory accesses, OR to both Supervisory and Non-Privileged accesses. The key is the installation or removal of jumper J13. Table 2-3 shows access options controlled by J13.

Table 2-3. Access Options

Jumper J13	Access Mode Selection	Address Modifier Code
Installed	Supervisory Only	2DH
Removed	Supervisory or Non-Privileged	2DH or 29H

2.5.3 VMEbus Interrupt Options (Jl0, Jll, 512)

Three interrupt jumpers (JI0, Jll, 512) select which VMEbus interrupt level is to be used by the module. The input module can be programmed to generate an interrupt at the completion of a conversion. These jumpers determine the level of that interrupt. Interrupt-level jumper options are defined in Table 2-4.

In order to enable interrupts, a bit in the Status/Control register must be set (See programming chapter Section 3.3.1). Interrupt reset occurs during the interrupt-acknowledge (IACK*) cycle. A read from the lower byte of the analog-to-digital conversion register, or a command to start another conversion, will reset the interrupt bit. Interrupts are also reset during a power-up sequence or when a software reset is issued (See Table 2-4).

Table 2-4. Interrupt Level Jumpers

Jumpers			VMEbus Interrupt Level
Jl0	J11	J12	
0	0	0	Interrupts Disabled
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	2
0	1	1	3
1	0	0	4
1	0	1	5
1	1	0	6
1	1	1	7

NOTE: IN = LOGIC 0; OUT = LOGIC 1

2.6 ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL (A/D) CONVERSION OPTIONS

2.6.1 Input Conversion Format Jumpers (Jl, J4)

This jumper option is used to configure A/D conversion circuitry to convert analog information to one of three formats: straight binary (unipolar); off set binary (bipolar); or two's complement binary (bipolar).

Use of this option is dependent upon the data format required by the input control program employed by the user. This option is inclusive to all input channels and cannot be utilized on an individual channel basis (see Section 3.3.4.1).

The digital-data format at the A/D converters may be changed (via jumpers) to accommodate several types of data encoding. Table 2-5 shows which jumpers control the data formats for the two different voltage modes.

Table 2-5. Input Conversion Format Jumpers

Digital Data Conversion Format (All Inputs)	Jumpers Installed	Input Mode
Analog to Straight Binary	JlA, J4A	Unipolar
Analog to Offset Binary	JlA, J4A	Bipolar
Analog to Two's Complement	JlB, J4B	Bipolar

2.6.2 Differential, Pseudo-Differential/Single-Ended Input Option Jumpers (Analog Multiplexers) (J21, J25)

The XVME-500/590 can be configured to provide any one of three types of channel modes in set numbers (see Table 2-6 for input selection jumper options) They are:

1) 16 single-ended (SE) input channels, or

2) 8 differential (DI) input channels, or

3) 16 pseudo-differential (PDI) input channels (allows module to simulate advantages of true differential with some degradation)

The three modes are mutually exclusive so the module will only accept all SE, or all DI, or all PDI inputs. It will not accept combinations of the three.

NOTE

Only one of the three jumper configurations may be installed at any one time. Make sure that:

1) If the board is to be used in the SE input mode, the jumpers for DI and PDI operation must be removed; 2) If the board is to be used in the DI input mode, the jumpers for SE and PDI operation must be removed; and 3) If the board is to be used in the PDI input mode, the jumpers for SE and DI operation must be removed.

The pseudo-differential option allows 16 input channels, as does the single-ended option. Unlike the SE channel, the PDI mode uses a common analog ground (pin JKl-49) to simulate true differential input (Important, see Section 2.6.4.5).

Addition of the XVME-910 (see Appendix A) increases the number of analog multiplexers from two to four. As a result, the number of available input channels doubles as follows: SE and PDI increase to 32; DI increases to 16.

Table 2-6. Single-Ended/Differential, Pseudo-Differential Jumper Options

Jumpers Set	Input Mode
J21A,J21C,J25	Set in this manner, the module inputs are configured for single-ended operation.
J21B	In this manner,the module inputs are configured for differential operation.
J21A,J21D,J25	This combination of jumpers configures the module for pseudo-differential operation.

In addition to the SE/D1 jumpers mentioned, two other jumpers are provided to allow grounding of an input channel (in either the SE or DI mode). This is done to allow software to automatically correct any drift in the ADC offset adjustment. In the SE mode, J23 (Channel 0) or J24 (Channel 8) may be inserted. In the differential mode, both J23 and J24 (Channel 0) must be inserted.

2.6.3 Input Voltage Type and Voltage Range Selection (J3, J5)

The analog inputs may be configured to accept either unipolar or bipolar full-scale input voltages. Jumpers J3 and J5 determine which voltage type the module will accept.

The analog input channels can be jumper-configured to accept voltages in any one of three ranges. There are two bipolar ranges and one unipolar range.

Bipolar Ranges	Unioolar Range
±5V	0 to 10V
±10V	

The ±5V (bipolar) and 0-10V (unipolar) ranges are selected by jumper J3A. Jumper J3B selects the ±10V bipolar range. Table 2-7 shows the options.

Table 2-7. Voltage Type and Voltage Range Selection Options

Input Range	Install	Remove
Unipolar:		
0-10V	J3A, J5A	J3B, J5B
Bipolar:		
±5V	J3A, J5B	J3B, J5A
±10V	J3B, J5B	J3A, J5A

2.6.4 INPUT GAIN RANGE SELECTION

2.6.4.1 Programmable Gain Selection (XVME-500/590-2, XVME-500/590-3) (J15 & J19; J14 & J18; J16 & J20)

The gain for each input channel is individually programmable over any one of three possible gain ranges. First, the required range is selected by configuring one of three pairs of jumpers (J15 & J19; J14 & J18; or J16 & J20). Next, the specific gains (within the selected range) are determined by the user and written to on-board Gain RAM during an input initialization procedure (See Section 3.3.3). Thereafter, any time an input is converted (analog-to-digital), it will automatically apply the gain factor for which it was previously programmed. The three input gain ranges are:

Three Input Gain Ranges

Range 1: ——— 1, 2, 5, or 10

Range 2: ——— 4, 8, 20, or 40

Range 3: ——— 10, 20, 50, or 100

The various input gains are selected by installing two jumpers for each option. Table 2-8 shows the options and corresponding jumpers.

Table 2-8. Input Gain Range Selection Jumpers (versions 2 & 3 only)

Jumpers Installed	Gain Range Selected
J15, J19	Range 1
J14, J18	Range 2
J16, J20	Range 3

Only one range can be selected at a time. The input channels can only be programmed for specific gains within the selected range.

2.6.4.2 Fixed Gains (Jumper-Selectable - version 1 only)(J6, J7, J8, or J9)

The fixed gain for each analog input channel in the version 1 of the XVME-500/590 is selected by installing or removing one of several jumpers (J6, J7, J8, or J9). Gains can be selected from one of four different levels as follows:

Level	Gain Selected
1 (Unity Gain)	x1
2	x10
3	x100
4	x1000

Only one gain factor can be selected at a time. The input channels can only be programmed for a specific gain range. Thus, when a jumper is installed to achieve a particular gain, others must be removed. Table 2.9 shows which jumpers are used to select which gains.

Table 2-9. Jumpers Selecting Fixed Gains

Gain Selected	Jumper Installed	Jumpers Removed
x1	None	J6, J7, J8, J9
x10	J9	J6, J7, J8
x100	J8	J6, J7, J9
x1000	J6	J7, J8, J9

2.6.4.3 Resistor-Programmable Gains (version 1 only)

The resistor-programmable gains option increases the versatility of the XVME-500/590-1. In order to utilize these gains, it is necessary to install:

1) A fixed-value resistor (value determined by equation following)

2) A potentiometer (for fine adjustment of the gain), and

3) A cut on the printed circuit board.

Installing Resistors To Modify Fixed Gain (Procedure)

1) Remove power from the module.

2) Remove module from the cardcage.

3) Locate the circuit trace in Figure 2-4. Figure 2-4A shows the circuit trace for the XVME-590/1).

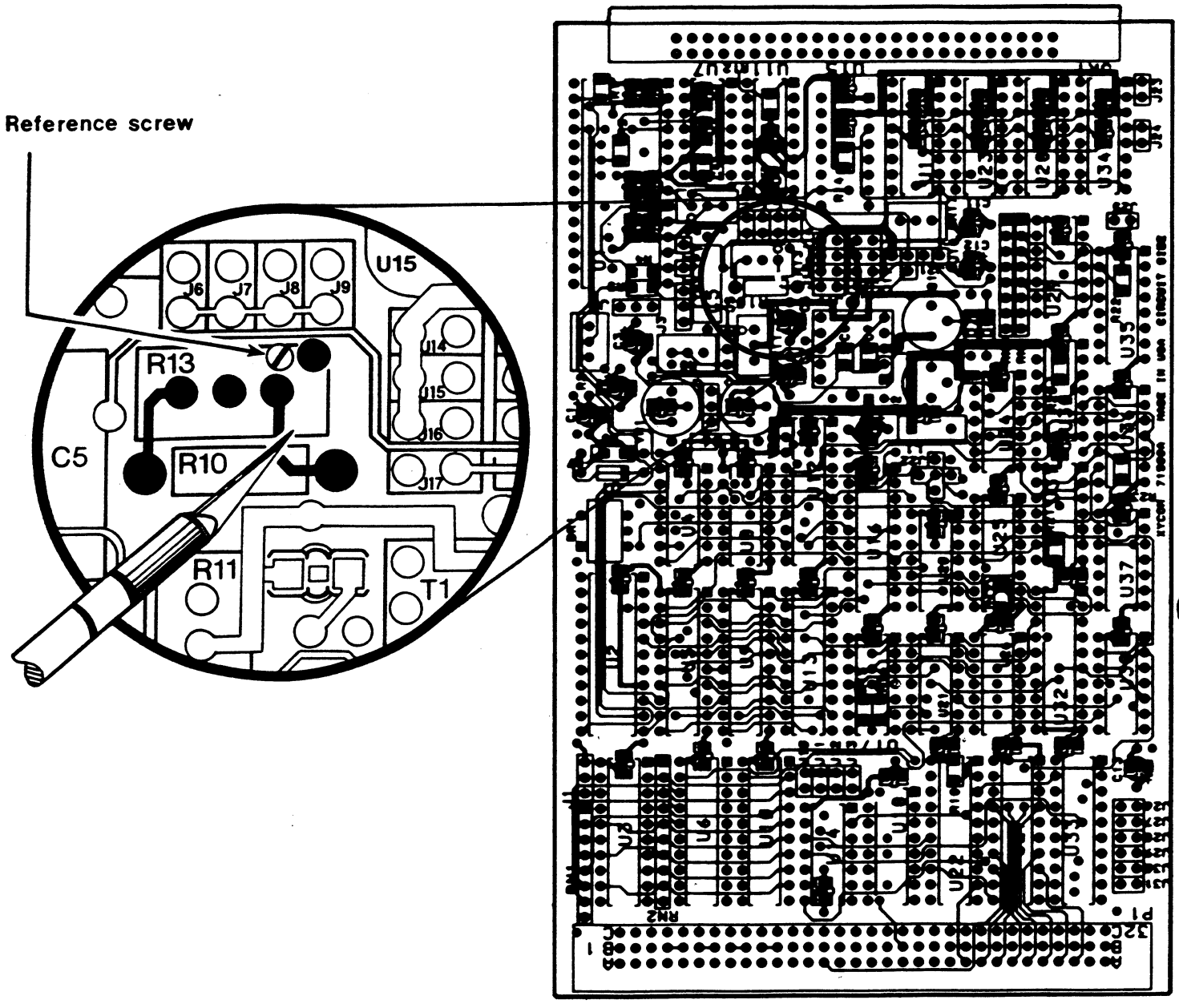


Figure 2-4. Modifying Module for Resistor Programmable Gain
(XVME-500)

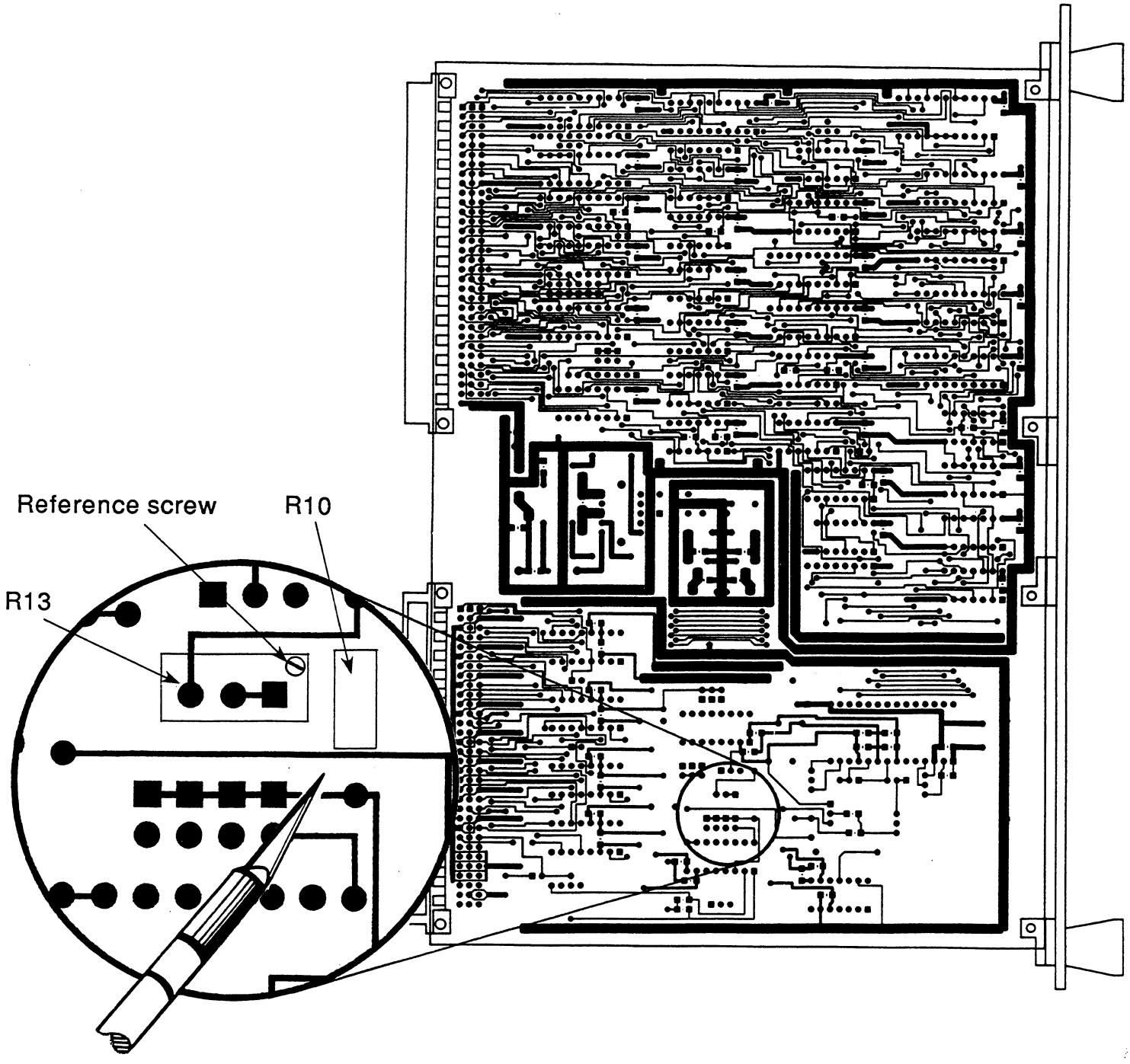


Figure 2-4A. Modifying Module for Resistor Programmable Gain (XVME-590)

4) Use a sharp tool (knife, X-acto blade, etc) to sever the trace, as shown in Figure 2-4 (or Figure 2-4A for the XVME-590).

5) Use the following formula to calculate the values of 'Rl0' and 'R13':

Rg = 40K / G - 1 G = desired gain (any number between 1 and 1000)

Example: Determining adjustment to R13 necessary to get a gain of 8.

By using the formula, and assigning 'G' the desired value of '8', Rg is calculated to be 5714 ohms:

G = 8 Rl0 = 5.1K (standard value) R13 = 1K (adjusted to 614 ohms)

Rg = (40K / 8 - 1) = (40,000 / 7) = 5714

Rg is also equal to the sum of values 'Rl0' and 'R13' (Rl0 + R13). The standard value of 'Rl0' is 5.1K, and that of 'R13' is 1K. Because the sum of these to standard values is 6.1K (6100), 'R13' must be adjusted from 1K to 614K (614) to achieve the desired value.

NOTE

The resistor used should be type RN-55E, with a temperature coefficient of 25/ppm/Degree C, max.

6) The resistor 'RI0' should be soldered in the position designated by the silkscreen (see Figure 2-4 or Figure 2-4A).

7) Potentiometer 'R13' can be either a BECKMAN (Model 66W) or an ALLEN-BRADLEY (Model 85W). Carefully solder the potentiometer on the PCB as shown in Figure 2-1A or Figure 2-2A (Note the reference to the adjustment screw in that figure).

8) Remove jumpers J6, J8 and J9 (if any are in place).

9) Install jumper J7.

10) Re-install the module in the cardcage and perform the input calibration procedure (outlined in Chapter 4, Section 4.2).

11) Once the module is calibrated, the gain may be fine-tuned by monitoring the voltage at TPl (a ground) and TP2 with a DVM, while adjusting potentiometer 'R13'.

2.6.4.4 Conversion Resolution (J2A, J2B)

A jumper has been provided to change the ADC to an eight-bit converter. This will allow a faster conversion (if required by the user), but will decrease conversion resolution. If this option is chosen, the lower 4 data bits will have to be masked by software. Table 2-10 shows the conversion resolution jumpers.

Table 2-10. Conversion Resolution Jumpers

Conversion Desired	Jumper Installed
12-bit	J2A
8-bit	J2B

Figure 2-5 shows the various formats of the data input register when either J2A or J2B are installed.

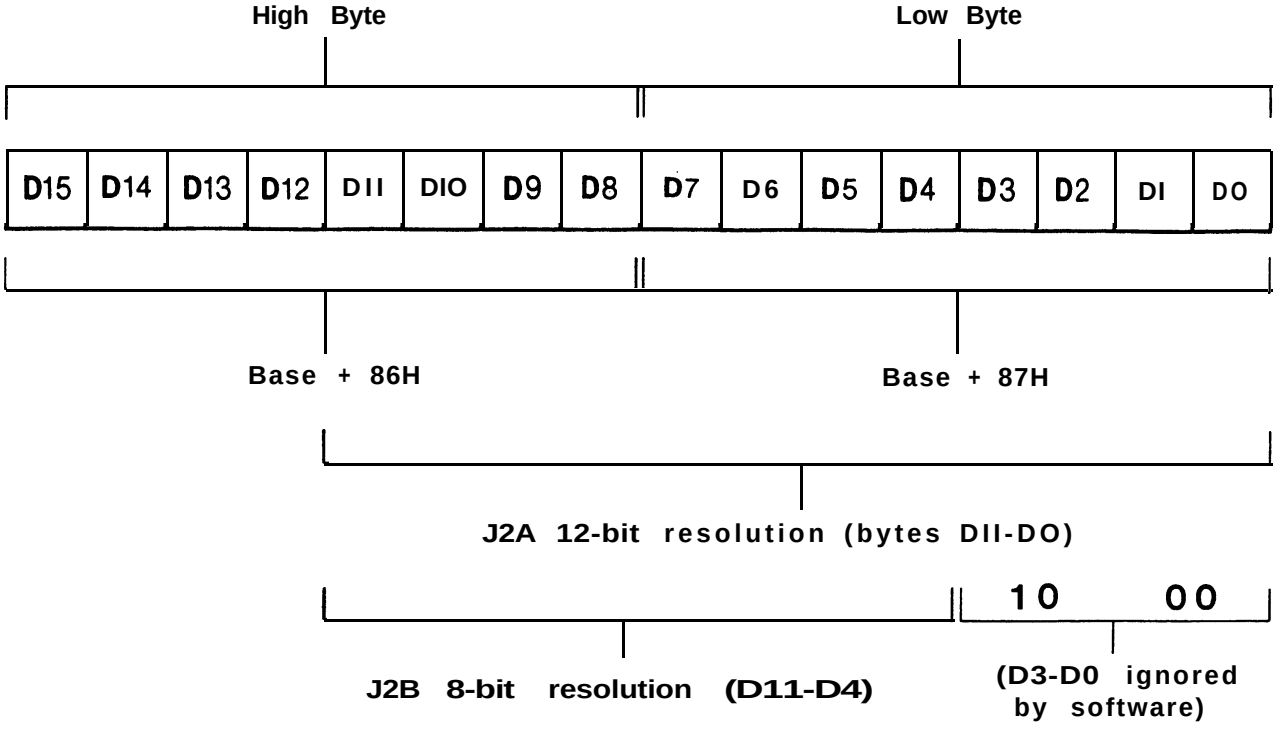

High Byte
Low Byte
D15 D14 D13 D12 DII DIO D9 D8 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 DI DO
Base + 86H
Base + 87H
J2A 12-bit resolution (bytes DII-DO)
10 00
J2B 8-bit resolution (D11-D4)
(D3-D0 ignored by software)

Figure 2-5. How Jumpers Change the Data Register

2.6.4.5 External Trigger Selection (J 17)

Jumper J17 is installed for external trigger usage. When installed, pin-49 (of connector JK1) becomes logic ground reference. If J17 is used for an external trigger option, J21D should not be used. When J17 is removed, pin-49 uses J21 as common analog ground for pseudo-differential (PDI) mode. If both PDI and an external trigger are desired, do not use J17. Find a logic ground for external trigger elsewhere on the module.

2.6.5 Input Calibration Grounding Jumpers (523, 524)

These jumpers are used to ground a single input channel in either the SE or DI mode for purposes of programmable gain offset adjustment (calibration). If the inputs are configured for single-ended operation, inserting jumper J23 shorts input channel 8 to ground. Inserting J24 shorts channel 0 to ground. In differential mode, inserting both J23 (channel 0 Hi) and J24 (channel 0 Lo) will short channel 0 to ground.

Table 2-11 shows the relationship between the jumpers and the grounded channels. Refer to Chapter 4 (Calibration) for exact input calibration procedure.

Table 2-11. Input Calibration Grounding Jumpers

Jumpers	Input Configuration	Channel Sorted to Ground
J23	Single-ended (SE)	Channel 8
J24	Single-ended (PDI)	Channel 0
J23 & J24	Differential	Channel 0

2.7 CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS

2.7.1 Connector JKl (XVME-500 Only)

The analog input channels are accessible on the front panel of the module via the single mass termination header labeled, JKl. Connector JKl is a 50-pin header used to input analog signals. Its pin-out is compatible with the Analog Devices 3B series Universal Signal Conditioning System. Table 2-12 defines JKl's pin-out.

Table 2-12. Input Connector JKl

Flat Cable Conductor	Single-Ended Configuration	Differential Configuration
1	CH. 0	CH. 0 LO
2	CH. 8	CH. 0 HI
3	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
4	CH. 9	CH. 1 HI
5	CH. 1	CH. 1 LO
6	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
7	CH. 2	CH. 2 LO
8	CH. 10	CH. 2 HI
9	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
10	CH. 11	CH. 3 HI
11	CH. 3	CH. 3 LO
12	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
13	CH. 4	CH. 4 LO
14	CH. 12	CH. 4 HI
15	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
16	CH. 13	CH. 5 HI
17	CH. 5	CH. 5 LO
18	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
19	CH. 6	CH. 6 LO
20	CH. 14	CH. 6 HI
21	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
22	CH. 15	CH. 7 HI
23	CH. 7	CH. 7 LO
24	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
25	CH. 16'	CH. 8 LO*
26	CH. 24*	CH. 8 HI*
27	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
28	CH. 25"	CH. 9 HI*
29	CH. 17"	CH. 9 LO*
30	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
31	CH. 18"	CH. 10 LO*
32	CH. 26*	CH. 10 HI*
33	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
34	CH. 27*	CH. 11 HI*
35	CH. 19*	CH. 11 LO*
36	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
37	CH. 20"	CH. 12 LO*
38	CH. 28*	CH. 12 HI*

* Those channels marked by (*) are only available after an XVME-9 10 channel expansion kit is installed. (Table continued next page.)

Table 2-12. Input Connector JKI (cont'd)

Flat Cable Conductor	Single-Ended Configuration	Differential Configuration
39	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
40	CH. 29*	CH. 13 HI*
41	CH. 21*	CH. 13 LO*
42	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
43	CH. 22*	CH. 14 LO*
44	CH. 30*	CH. 14 HI*
45	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
46	CH. 31*	CH. 15 HI*
47	CH. 23*	CH. 15 LO*
48	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
49	POWER GND/PD GND	POWER GND/PD GND
50	EXT TRIGGER	EXT TRIGGER

* Those channels marked by (*) are only available after an XVME-910 channel expansion kit is installed.

2.7.2 Pl Connectors

Connectors Pl and P2 are mounted at the rear edge of the board (see Figure 2-1 or Figure 2-2). The pin connections for Pl (a 96-pin, 3-row connector) contains the standard address, data, and control signals necessary for the operation of VMEbus-defined NEXP modules. (The signal definitions and pin-outs for the connector are found in Appendix A of this manual). The Pl connector is designed to mechanically interface with a VMEbus defined Pl backplane.

2.7.3 P2 Connector (XVME-590 Only)

The P2 connector is a standard VMEbus P2 backplane connector with 96-pins (3 rows). (The pin-outs for the connector P2 are found in Appendix A of this manual.) The P2 connector is designed to interface with a VMEbus defined P2 backplane. The P2 connector for the XVME-590 will accept the input analog signals via the user defined VMEbus pins on rows A and C (see Table 2-13).

Table 2-13. P2's - JKl Compatibility Pin-out

Flat Cable Conductor	Single-Ended Configuration	Differential Configuration	**P2** Connector
1	CH. 0	CH. 0 LO	Cl
2	CH. 8	CH. 0 HI	A1
3	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C 2
4	CH. 9	CH. 1 HI	A2
5	CH. 1	CH. 1 LO	C 3
6	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A3
7	CH. 2	CH. 2 LO	C 4
8	CH. 10	CH. 2 HI	A4
9	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	c 5
10	CH. 11	CH. 3 HI	A5
11	CH. 3	CH. 3 LO	C6
12	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A6
13	CH. 4	CH. 4 LO	C 7
14	CH. 12	CH. 4 HI	A7
15	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C8
16	CH. 13	CH. 5 HI	A8
17	CH. 5	CH. 5 LO	C9
18	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A9
19	CH. 6	CH. 6 LO	C10
20	CH. 14	CH. 6 HI	A10
21	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C11
22	CH. 15	CH. 7 HI	All
23	CH. 7	CH. 7 LO	C12
24	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A12
25	CH. 16	CH. 8 LO	C13
26	CH. 24	CH. 8 HI	A13
27	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C14
28	CH. 25	CH. 9 HI	A14
29	CH. 17	CH. 9 LO	C15
30	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A15
31	CH. 18	CH. 10 LO	C16
32	CH. 26	CH. 10 HI	A16
33	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C17
34	CH. 27	CH. 11 HI	A17
35	CH. 19	CH. 11 LO	C18
36	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A18
37	CH. 20	CH. 12 LO	C19
38	CH. 28	CH. 12 HI	A19
39	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C20
40	CH. 29	CH. 13 HI	A20
41	CH. 21	CH. 13 LO	C21
42	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A21
43	CH. 22	CH. 14 LO	C22
44	CH. 30	CH. 14 HI	A22
45	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C23

Table 2-13. P2's - JKI Compatibility Pin-out (Cont'd)

Flat Cable Conductor	Single-Ended Configuration	Differential Configuration	P2 Connector
46	CH. 31	CH. 15 HI	A23
47	CH. 23	CH. 15 LO	C24
48	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A24
49	POWER GND/PD GND	POWER GND/PD GND	C25
50	EXT TRIGGER	EXT TRIGGER	A25

2.8 JUMPER LIST

The following table summarizes all the XVME-500/590 jumpers and their functions.

Table 2-14. XVME-500/590 Jumper List

Jumper	Description
J1A	Analog-to-binary conversion with J4A
J1B	Analog-to-two's complement conversion with J4B
J2A	Allows 12-bit resolution in ADC conversions
J2B	Allows 8-bit resolution in ADC conversions
J3A	Voltage range selector to ADC; 0-10V, +5V
J3B	Voltage range selector to ADC; +10V
J4A	Analog-to-binary conversion with J1A
J4B	Analog-to-two's complement conversion with J1B
J5A	Unipolar voltage range selector
J5B	Bipolar voltage range selector
J6	Fixed gain selector (x1000)
J7	Resistor programmable gain selector
J8	Fixed gain selector (x100)
J9	Fixed gain selector (x10)
J10	A3 interrupt level selector
J11	A2 interrupt level selector
J12	A1 interrupt level selector
J13	IN = supervisory only; OUT = supervisory or non-privileged
J14	Programmable gain range selector; Range 2 (4, 8, 20, 40)
J15	Programmable gain range selector; Range 1 (1, 2, 5, 10)
J16	Programmable gain range selector; Range 3 (10, 20, 50, 100)
J18	Programmable gain range selector (accompanies J14)
J19	Programmable gain range selector (accompanies J15)
J20	Programmable gain range selector (accompanies J16)
J17	External trigger selector (remove J21A-D;do not use with PDI)
J21A	Configures module for SE operation;accompanies J25 &J21C or D
J21B	Configures module for DI operation
J21C	Configures module for SE operation with J21A & J25
J21D	Configures module for PDI operation with J21A & J25

Table 2-14. XVME-500/590 Jumper List (Cont'd)

Jumper	Description
J22A	Determines settling time 80uSec for fixed gain x1-100
J22B	Determines settling time 10uSec for programmable gain amp
J22C	Determines settling time 24uSec for fixed gain x100
J22D	Determines settling time 16uSec (not used)
J23	Ground allows auto drift control by software;input calib.
J24	Ground allows auto drift control by software;with J23 for DI
J25	IN = SE mode selected; OUT = DI mode selected
J26	Module-base address-select jumper
J27	Module-base address-select jumper
J28	Module-base address-select jumper
J29	Module-base address-select jumper
J30	Module-base address-select jumper
J31	Module-base address-select jumper
J32	XVME-590 Only. J32 is jumpered in foil to connect analog to digital ground. May be cut if user desires.

2.9 POTENTIOMETER LIST

The following table summarizes the potentiometers and their functions (Table 2-15):

Table 2-15. Potentiometers

Resistor No.	Description
R2	Unipolar offset adjustment; ADC
R8	Bipolar off set adjustment; ADC
R9	Gain adjustment; ADC
RI1	Input offset adjustment; fixed gain instr. amp (version 1)
R13	Gain adjustment; resistor programmable gain (version 1)
R17	Input offset adjustment; programmable gain (version 2 & 3)

2.10 MODULE INSTALLATION

XYCOM XVME modules are designed to comply with all physical and electrical VMEbus backplane specifications. The XVME-500 Analog Input Module is a single-high VMEbus module. As such, it only requires the Pl backplane. The XVME-590 Analog Input Module may use the P2 of the VMEbus backplane.

CAUTION

> Never attempt to install or remove any boards before turning off the power to the bus, and all related external power supplies.
>
> Prior to installing a module, you should determine and verify all relevant jumper configurations, and all connections to external devices or power supplies. (Please check the jumper configuration against the diagrams and lists in this manual.)

To install a board in the cardcage, perform the following steps:

1) Make sure the cardcage slot (which will hold the module) is clear and accessible.

2) Center the board on the plastic guides in the slot (so the handle on the front panel is towards the bottom of the cardcage).

3) Push the card slowly toward the rear of the chassis, until the connectors engage (the card should slide freely in the plastic guides).

4) Apply straightforward pressure to the handle on the panel front, until the connector is fully engaged and properly seated.

NOTE

It should not be necessary to use excessive force or pressure to engage the connectors. If the board does not properly connect with the backplane, remove the module and inspect all connectors and guide slots for possible damage or obstructions.

5) Once the board is properly seated, secure it to the chassis by tightening the two machine screws at the extreme top and bottom of the board.

2.10.1 Installing a 6U Front Panel Kit (XVME-500 Optional)

XYCOM's XVME-941 is an optional 6U front panel kit designed to replace the existing 3U front panel on the XVME-500. The 6U front panel facilitates the secure installation of single-high modules in those chassis which are designed to accommodate only double-high modules. The following is a step-by-step procedure for installing the 6U front panel on an XVME-500 module (See Figure 2-6 for a graphic depiction of the installation procedure).

1) Turn power off.

2) Disconnect the module from the bus.

3) Remove the screw and plastic collar assemblies (labeled 6 & 7) from the extreme top and bottom of the existing 3U front panel (11).

4) Install the screw assemblies in their corresponding locations on the 6U front panel.

5) Slide the module identification plate (13) from the handle (9) on the 3U front panel. By removing the screw/nut found inside the handle, the entire assemble will separate from the 3U front panel.

6) Remove the counter-sunk screw (8) to separate the 3U front panel from the printed circuit board (12).

7) Line-up the plastic support brackets on the printed circuit board with the corresponding holes in the 6U front panel (i.e., the holes at the top and top-center of the panel). Install the counter-sunk screw (8) in the hole near the top-center of the 6U panel, securing it to the lower support bracket on the printed circuit board.

8) Install the handle assembly (taken from the 3U panel) at the top of the 6U panel, using the screw and nut previously 'attached inside the handle. Secure the handle by sliding the I.D. plate into place.

9) Finally, install the bottom handle (i.e., the handle that accompanies the kit [2]) using the screw and nut (3 & 5) provided. Slide the XYCOM VMEbus I.D. plate (4) in place on the bottom handle.

The module is now ready to be re-installed in the backplane.

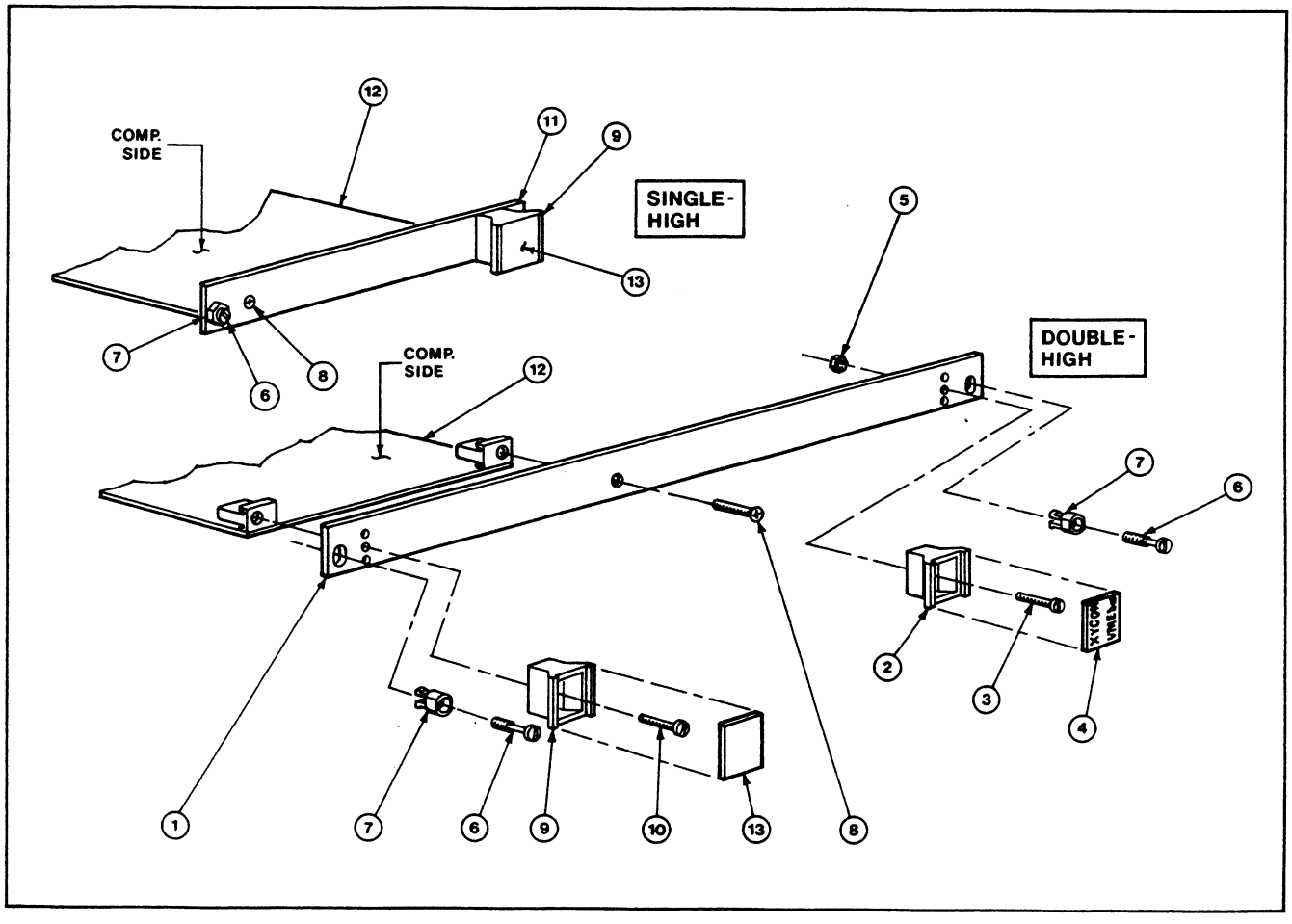


Figure 2-6. Installing 6U Front Panel Kit

Chapter 3

PROGRAMMING

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information required to program the XVME-500/590 Analog Input Module for analog-to-digital signal conversions. The presentation of the information is as follows:

- Presentation of the module address map with programming locations
- Discussion of base addressing and how the conversion registers are accessed
- A/D conversion modes and principals

3.2 BASE ADDRESSING

The XVME-500/590 Analog Input Module is designed to be addressed within the VMEbus- defined 64K Short I/O Address Space. When the module is installed in a system, it will occupy a IK byte block of the Short I/O Address Space. The base address decoding scheme for the XVME I/O modules positions the starting address for each board on a 1K boundary. Thus, there are 64 possible base addresses (1K boundaries) for the XVME-500/590 within the Short I/O Address Space. (Refer to Section 2.5.1 for the list of base addresses and their corresponding list of jumper configurations.)

The logical registers utilized for the conversion data on the XVME-500/590 are given specific addresses within the 1K of block-address space occupied by the module. These addresses are offset from the module base address. Figure 3-1 shows a representative memory map for the XVME-500/590 module.

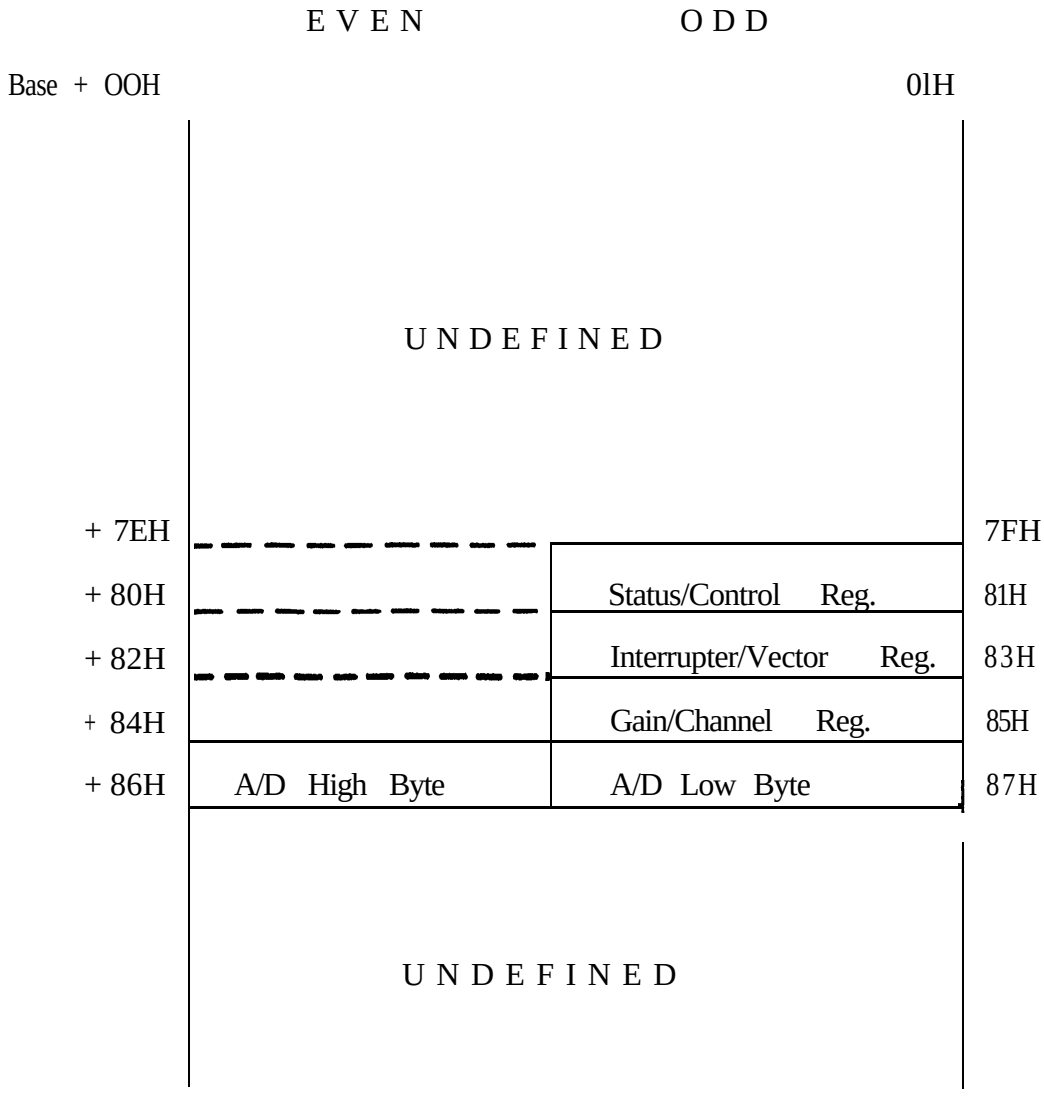


Figure 3-l. XVME-500/590 Analog Input Module Memory Map

A specific register on the module can be accessed by simply adding the specific register offset to the module base address. For example, the module Status/Control Register is located at address 81H within the I/O interface block. Thus, if the module base address is jumpered to 1000H, the Status/Control Register would be accessible at address 1081H.

(Module base address)		(Register offset)		(Status/Control Reg.)
1000H	+	81H	=	1081H

For memory-mapped CPU modules (such as 68000 CPU modules), the short I/O address space is memory-mapped to begin at a specific address. For such modules, the register offset is an offset from the start of this memory-mapped short I/O address space. For example, if the short I/O address space of a 68000 CPU module starts at F90000H, and if the base address of the XVME-500/590 is set at 1000H, then the actual module base address would be F91000H.

3.3 INTERFACE BLOCK

Each of the following programming locations of the XVME-500/590 interface block (previously shown in Figure 3-1) are defined in greater detail in this chapter's remaining sections:

Status/Control Register (base + 81H): (Section 3.3.1) The status/control register contains eight single-bit locations which provide control signals to reset the module, enable interrupts, start conversion, show if there are interrupts pending, and select the mode of analog input operation (i.e., single channel, sequential channel, random channel and external trigger).

Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) Vector Register (base + 83H): (Section 3.3.2) Holds the vector to be driven onto the VMEbus when an interrupt generated by the input module is acknowledged.

Gain/Channel Register (base + 85H): (Section 3.3.3) This register is used to initiate random channel conversions, and to program a 32-element input gain RAM as part of an input initialization procedure. The lower five bits of this register are used to select one of the input channels for conversion, or gain programming. The sixth bit determines whether the register is used to program gain, or to read the gain and convert a specific channel. The upper two bits are used to select one of four allowable gain settings to be programmed for a selected channel.

A/D Input High Byte (base + 86H) and A/D Input Low Byte (base + 87H): (Section 3.3.4) These locations contain the digital data which results from A/D conversions.

3.3.1 Status/Control Register (Base + 8lH)

The status/control register provides the control signals required to reset the module, enable interrupts, start conversion and select the mode of operation. The four modes of operation are single, sequential, random channel and external trigger.

Writing to the status/control register can: initiate an A/D conversion, select an A/D conversion mode, reset the module, and enable module interrupts to the VMEbus.

Reading from the status/control register can indicate: whether or not a conversion is in progress (or when a conversion is complete), and if there are interrupts pending. Table 3-1 describes the functions of the status/control bits.

Table 3-1. Status/Control Register

Bit No.	Function	
	Status	Control
0	-	-
1	-	
2	Interrupt Pending	No Connection .
3	Interrupt Enable	Interrupt Enable
4	Board Reset	Board Reset
5	Mode 0	Mode 0
6	Mode 1	Mode 1
7	A/D Busy	Convert

3.3.1.1 Status/Control Register Bit Definitions

D7 This bit acts as a 'busy' flag, showing when an A/D conversion is in progress. A logic '1' at this location indicates the analog input module is in the process of making a conversion. The level of this bit should be checked prior to start-up of new conversions, or the in-progress conversion could be ruined.

Writing a logic '1' to this bit "forces" a conversion to start. This method of forcing a conversion works in any of the four A/D data conversion modes.

D6 & 5: These are read/write bits that describe which of the four analog modes the module will operate within. Table 3-2 shows the four input mode options.

Table 3-2. Input Mode Options

Mode Bits		A/D Conversion Mode
Bit 6	Bit 5	
0	0	Single Channel
0	1	Sequential Channel
1	0	Random Channel
1	1	External Trigger

Single Channel	Starts conversion process when reading lower 8 bits
Sequential Channel	Channels are converted in a sequence, beginning with a specific number; starts conversion process when reading lower 8 bits
Random Channel	Starts conversion after channel number is written to Gain Channel register (in read mode; see Table 2-6)
External Trigger	Starts conversion on positive trigger signal received on Pin 50 (ground reference on Pin 49) of of connector JKl (see Figure 3-6 for timing)

The use of input conversion modes is explained in greater detail in Section 3.4.1

D4 This bit provides a means for a module software reset. If "toggled" to logic 'l', then back to logic '0', a software reset will occur (in bits D7 and D2)

D3 A logic '1' written to this location will enable the module to generate VMEbus interrupts (if the associated jumpers are set appropriately; see Section 2.5.3)

D2 This bit is an 'interrupt-pending' flag. Logic '1' at this location says an A/D conversion has been completed. The interrupt-pending bit can be cleared in one of three ways:

1) Causing a new A/D conversion (see bit D7)
2) Performing backplane or software reset (see bit D4)
3) Reading the converted input data from the lower order data byte

Dl & D0: These bits are not used by the XVME-500/590 status/control register.

3.3.2 Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) Vector Register (Base + 83H)

The XVME-500/590 is capable of generating an interrupt at the completion of an A/D conversion at any of the seven levels allowed by the VMEbus specification. Interrupts are enabled by writing a logic '1' to bit D3 of the status/control register.

The ability to generate module interrupts is dependent upon setting three jumpers (Jl0, Jll, 512; see Section 2.5.3). The Interrupt Acknowledge Vector Register is a write-only register. It holds the vector to be driven on the VMEbus when the interrupt generated by the input module is acknowledged. This register is accessible at the module base address + 83H.

3.3.3 Gain/Channel Register (Base + 85H)

The XVME-500/590 uses a 32-element on-board Gain RAM to store a gain factor for each analog input channel. Only two of the three versions of the module are software-programmable (versions 2 & 3).

The XVME-500/590-l (as displayed in Sections 2.6.4.2 and 2.6.4.3) realizes gains in one of two non-software methods. The first method is gain selection via jumpers. This method allows the input channels to be programmed for a specific gain in one range. The second method allows modifications of the fixed gain via resistor (and potentiometer) programming.

This section is devoted entirely to the programming capabilities of the more versatile XVME-500/590-2 and XVME-500/590-3. In these modules, one of three gain ranges is selected via jumper-option at the time the module is installed (see Section 2.6.4.1). For convenience, the gain ranges and factors are repeated in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. Input Gain Ranges and Factors

Gain Range	Gain Factors Covered
Range 1 (x1)	1, 2, 5 or 10
Range 2 (x4)	4, 8, 20 or 40
Range 3 (x10)	10, 20, 50 or 100

Initialization

Immediately after power-up or system-reset, the Gain RAM should be programmed (initialized) to provide each input channel (16 DI or 32 SE) with an associated gain factor. Once an input channel is initialized this way, the associated gain factor will automatically be applied when any A/D conversion occurs on that channel.

The Gain RAM is programmed by using the Gain/Channel Register (base + 85H). If the module is operating in the Random Channel conversion mode (see Section 3.4.1.3) this register may also be used to "force" an A/D conversion start (much like the function performed by bit D7 of the status/control register). Figure 3-2 shows how the Gain/Channel register is arranged.

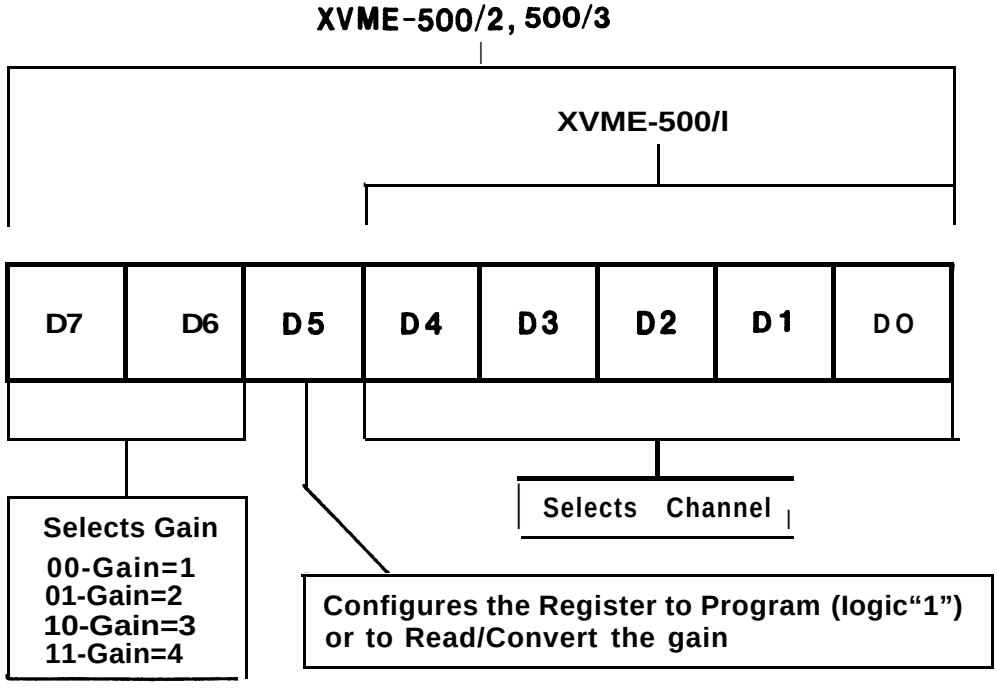


Figure 3-2. Gain/Channel Register

The first five bits of this register (DO-D4) are used to select one of the input channels (0 thru 15 for differential; 0 thru 3 1 for single-ended) for channel conversion or channel gain programming. Table 3-4 lists the channel selection codes which are used for DI (0-15) and SE (0-31) operation.

Table 3-4. Channel Selection Codes

Data Bits					Channel Selected
D4	D3	D2	Dl	D0	
0	0	0	0	0	Channel 0
0	0	0	0	1	Channel 1
0	0	0	1	0	Channel 2
0	0	0	1	1	Channel 3
0	0	1	0	0	Channel 4
0	0	1	0	1	Channel 5
0	0	1	1	0	Channel 6
0	0	1	1	1	Channel 7
0	1	0	0	0	Channel 8
0	1	0	0	1	Channel 9
0	1	0	1	0	Channel 10
0	1	0	1	1	Channel 1I
0	1	1	0	0	Channel 12
0	1*	1	0	1	Channel 13
0	1	1	I	0	Channel 14
0	1	1	1	1	Channel 15
1	0	0	0	0	Channel 16*
1	0	0	0	1	Channel 17*
1	0	0	1	0	Channel 18*
1	0	0	1	1	Channel 19*
1	0	1	0	0	Channel 20*
1	0	1	0	1	Channel 21*
1	0	1	1	0	Channel 22*
1	0	1	1	1	Channel 23*
1	1	0	0	0	Channel 24*
1	1	0	0	1	Channel 25*
1	1	0	1	0	Channel 26*
1	1	0	I	1	Channel 27*
1	1	1	0	0	Channel 28*
1	1	1	0	1	Channel 29*
1	1	1	1	0	Channel 30*
1	1	1	1	1	Channel 31*

* Those channels marked by (*) are only available after installation of an XVME-910 channel expansion kit.

Programmable Gain Selection

D7 & D6: The upper two bits of the register (D6 & D7) are used to select one of four gain factors available in each of the three jumper-selectable gain ranges (see Table 3-3). Table 3-5 shows which codes are written to bits D6 & D7 to select specific gain factors (according to the gain range previously selected).

Table 3-5. Gain Selection Bits

Gain/Channel Register		Gain Selected		
D7	D6	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3
0	0	1	4	10
0	1	2	8	20
1	0	5	20	50
1	1	10	40	100

Bit D5: This sixth bit of the gain/channel register allows the register to be used to program (initialize) gain RAM, or it allows the register to be used to read the gain RAM

The specific channel can be programmed to apply the chosen gain factor any time it converts a signal as follows:

1) Write logic '1' to bit D5 with a specific channel number (as in Table 3-5)

2) Add desired gain factor from the selected gain range (Table 3-6)

The corresponding gain factor and channel number (previously programmed) can be read back by reading address base + 85H.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Programming Channel 8 For a Gain of Two

By writing 68H to the module base address + 85H, input-channel 8 would be programmed for an automatic application of a gain factor of 2 when it converts a signal. (Note logic numbers written beneath bit numbers in Figure 3-3.)

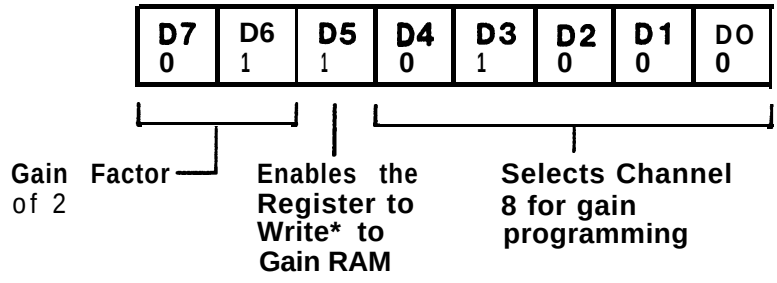


Figure 3-3. Select Channel 8 For Gain

Example 2: Reading and Initiating a Conversion at Channel 15

By writing OFH to the module base + 85H (in the Random Channel mode), the Gain RAM for channel 15 can be read (the gain is read at bits D6 & D7). When reading base + 85H, D5 will always be zero because it is grounded. In addition, a conversion is initiated on channel 15 (See Figure 3-4).

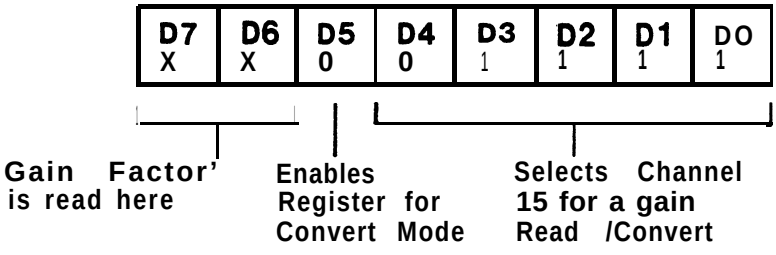


Figure 3-4. Conversion at Channel 15

3.3.4 A/D Data Input Register (Base + word location 86H)

The A/D converter produces digital data which corresponds to the applied analog input from a specified channel. This digital data is accessible to the 'Host' processor at the 16-bit A/D Data Input Register (base + 86H). A word register (16-bit) is used to provide the space necessary for 12-bit resolution. Digital information in this register may be read in either a byte or word format.

When reading the A/D input data, however, the high byte (base + 86H) must be read before the low byte (base + 87H); or they must be read simultaneously. This stipulation is mandatory because a read from the low data byte will initiate a new A/D conversion if the module is operating in either the sequential or single-channel conversion mode. Thus, it would write over the information contained in the higher byte.

Figure 3-5 shows the format of the A/D data input register.

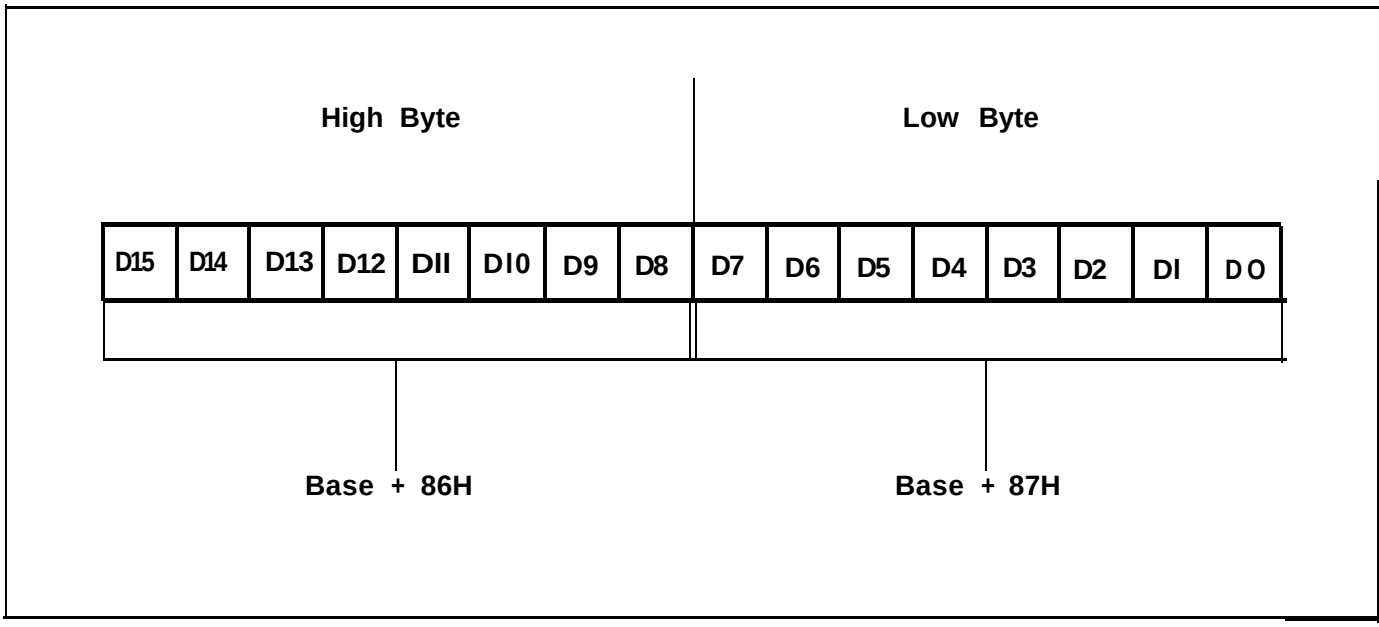


Figure 3-5. A/D Data Input Register Format

The manner in which data appears at the A/D Data Register depends upon which input operation mode has been previously programmed (see Section 3.3.1.1 for the explanation of status/control bits D5 & D6; and Section 3.4 for information on the analog input modes).

3.3.4.1 A/D Data Format

The A/D converter digitizes the value of an analog signal on the input of a selected channel. The digital format of the converted data depends upon which data format and input voltage mode (unipolar or bipolar) have been previously jumpered at module installation (see Sections 2.6.1 and 2.6.2).

The analog input signals can be divided into two general groups: unipolar input, where the input has only positive polarity (e.g., 0-5V); and bipolar input, where the input magnitude can "swing" between a positive and a negative polarity (e.g., +5V to -5V).

If the inputs are configured to accept unipolar voltages, the straight binary format of data coding is usually selected. If the inputs are configured to accept bipolar voltages, the data can be encoded in either offset or two's complement (to encompass handling negative numbers). The three formats are listed in the following three tables. Table 3-6 shows the straight binary encoding format.

Table 3-6. Unipolar Mode
(Straight Binary Encoding)

Bits D15 thru D12 always = zero

Straight Binary:																	
Bits	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Analog Input
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Vfsr - 1LSB
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5 Vfsr
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0V

In the bipolar mode, the digital value converted to analog is encoded in either Offset Binary or Two's Complement form.

In Offset Binary, the negative full scale voltage (-Vmax) is represented by all binary zeros. The positive full scale voltage (-1LSB) is represented by all binary ones. Thus, the voltage represented is 'offset' by a factor of one half the full scale voltage "swing" (+Vmax to -Vmax). Table 3-7 shows the data encoding format for the bipolar mode with offset binary encoding.

Table 3-7. Bipolar Mode
(Offset Binary Encoding)

Bits D15 thru D12 always = zero

Offset Binary:																	
Bits	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Analog Input
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Vfsr - 1LSB
	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.5(+Vfsr)
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0V
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5(-Vfsr)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-Vfsr

In the Two's Complement mode, the most significant bit is simply inverted. This provides for direct mapping between the Two's Complement numbers used by the microprocessor and the voltage output of the analog-to-digital convertor. Table 3-8 shows the (bipolar mode) two's complement encoding format.

Table 3-8. Bipolar Mode
(Two's Complement Encoding)

** Bits D15 thru D12 always match Bit D11 **

Two's Complement:																	
Bits	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Analog Input
	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Vfsr - 1LSB
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5(+Vfsr)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0V
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5(-Vfsr)
	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-Vfsr

NOTE

The LSB (Least Significant Bit) represents the change in input voltage that results in an increase or decrease of the binary code by one count. The LSB is derived from the full range of either current or voltage (Vfsr), divided by the maximum conversion resolution (i.e., 12 bits or 4096 in binary counts). Thus, the value of one LSB can be determined by the following:

$$\text{Unipolar LSB} = \frac{\text{Vfsr}}{4096} \qquad \text{Bipolar LSB} = \frac{(+\text{Vf sr})-(-\text{Vf sr})}{4096}$$

The following list shows the value of l-LSB for each range:

±5V = 2.44 14mV
+10V = 4.8828mV
0 - 10V = 2.4414mV

3.4 A/D CONVERSION PRINCIPALS

Any procedure for configuring the Analog Input Module to convert analog inputs to digital data must include the following elements:

1) Jumper Configurations (see Chapter 2) Jumpers must be configured for the desired interrupt level, input type (DI or SE; and bipolar or unipolar), input voltage range, input gain range and input binary data format (straight binary, offset binary or two's complement).

2) Initialization (see Section 3.3.3) Gain RAM must be initialized (programmed) by writing to the gain/channel register.

3) Calibration (see Chapter 4) Calibrations must be performed at installation and whenever adjustments are made to change gains and ranges. This will help to assure accurate conversion of data by the analog input module.

4) Conversion Mode Selection (see Sections 3.4.1 and 3.1.1) One of four A/D conversion modes must be selected by writing to the status/control register.

5) Conversion Initiation (see Sections 3.3.3 and 3.4.1) The A/D conversion process must be initiated. A conversion may be 'force' started, initiated by reading the low order byte of the A/D Data Register in two of the four modes, or started via External Trigger.

3.4.1 A/D Conversion Modes

The A/D conversion process can operate in any one of four possible conversion modes. They are:

MODE	DEFINITION
0	Single Channel Conversion: Repeated A/D conversions are performed on a specified channel.
1	Sequential Channel Conversion: Channels are converted in sequence beginning with a specified channel.
2	Random Channel Conversion: A single A/D conversion is performed on the selected channel.
3	Externally Triggered Conversion: A selected channel will be converted only when a positive trigger signal (referenced to logic ground is received on Pin-50 (ground reference on Pin-49) of connector JKI.

Four conditions may cause a conversion to be initiated. These conditions are:

1) Writing to the channel/gain register in random channel mode, with data bit 5 at a logic '0'

2) Reading the low byte from the ADC while in the single or sequential channel mode

3) Execution of the convert command

4) Initiating an external trigger

A jumper-selectable settling time is provided for the two instrumentation amplifiers and for the amount of time (they) take to settle. Settling times of I0uSec, 16uSec, 24uSec and 80uSec are available.

NOTE

If the programmable gain amp is used, 10uSec settling is all that needs to be jumpered. The fixed-gain amp, however, requires a settling time of 24uSec for gains of 1 to 100, and 80uSec for a gain of more than 100.

SETTLING TIMES for these module amplifier jumpers are as follows:

J22A - 24uSec
J22B - 10uSec
J22C - 80uSec
J22D - 16uSec (not used)

A conversion mode is selected by writing its corresponding two-bit code to bits D5 and D6 of the status/control register (see Table 3-2 Input Mode Options). The following subsections define each of the input conversion modes and list the procedure for using each.

3.4.1.1 Single Channel Mode

In the single-channel mode, the module will automatically start another conversion on the specified channel, after the low-order A/D input byte (base + 8 1H) has been read.

Procedure

1) Write the appropriate control byte to the status/control register (base + 81H). The objective is to set both D5 and D6 to logic '0'.

2) Select the desired channel by writing the channel number to bits D0 thru D4 of the gain/channel register (base + 85H). Assuming the corresponding Gain RAM was properly initialized (programmed) after power-up, the gain will not have to be rewritten at this time (unless a change in gain is desired).-

3) To initiate the first conversion, perform a "dummy" read (base + 87H), or force a conversion by writing a logic '1' to bit D7 of the status/control register (make sure the appropriate mode and interrupt states have been selected).

4) Wait until the conversion is complete (i.e., check the busy flag (bit D7) of the status/control register, or use interrupts).

5) Read the results of the conversion from the A/D input register -- high byte (base + 86H) before the low byte (base 87H), or a 16-bit read. After the low byte is read, a new conversion will automatically be initiated on the same channel.

3.4.1.2 Sequential Channel Mode

In the sequential-channel mode, the module will automatically increment the channel by one and initiate a conversion on the next channel (previous channel + 1). This will occur after the low order A/D input byte (base + 87H) has been read. A conversion can be initiated in this mode without incrementing the channel number by writing a logic '1' to bit D7 of the status/control register (by forcing a conversion).

Procedure

1) Write a control byte to the status/control register (base + 81H) that sets bit D5 to logic '1' and bit D6 to logic '0'.

2) Select a starting channel by writing the channel number to bits D0 thru D4 of the gain/channel register (base + 85H). Assuming that the corresponding Gain RAM was properly initialized (programmed) after power-up, the gain will not have to be rewritten at this time (unless a change in gain is desired).

3) To initiate the first conversion, write a control byte to the status/control register that sets bit D7 to logic '1'. This action will force a conversion on the specified starting channel without incrementing the channel number. Then, by reading the low order A/D data byte (base + 87H), the channel number will be incremented by one; and the next conversion will be started.

NOTE

The first conversion may also be initiated by doing a "dummy" read of the low order A/D input byte. This method, though, will increment the channel number written to the Gain/Channel Register in step 2. When the dummy read method is used to initiate the first conversion, the channel offset may be corrected by specifying a channel number (in step 2) which is one less than the desired starting channel number (e.g., if the first channel for conversion is channel 0 then channel 31 should be entered as the starting channel).

4) Wait until the conversion is complete (i.e., check the busy flag (bit D7) of the status/control register, or use interrupts).

5) Read the results of the conversion from the A/D data registers -- high byte before low byte (base + 86H before base + 87H). After the low byte is read, a new conversion will automatically be initiated on the next channel (previous channel + 1).

3.4.1.3 Random Channel Selection

In the random-channel mode: A control byte written to the gain/channel register -- which specifies a channel number and sets bit D5 to logic '0' -- will automatically start a conversion on the specified channel.

Procedure

1) Write a control byte to the status/control register that sets bit D5 to logic '0', and bit D6 to logic '1'.

2) Select the desired channel and initiate the conversion by writing the channel number to bits D0 thru D4, and logic '0' to bit D5 of the gain/channel register. Assuming that the corresponding Gain RAM was properly initialized (programmed) after power-up, this action will initiate a conversion with the correct gain on a specified channel. A conversion may also be forced by using bit D7 of the status/control register.

3) The result of the conversion can be read from the A/D data registers (base = 86H - 87H) in either the byte or word format. In the random-channel mode, the data resulting from a conversion will remain in the A/D registers until another conversion is initiated.

3.4.1.4 External Trigger Conversion Mode

To access the external-trigger mode, jumper J17 must be installed and jumper J21D must be removed. This allows the rising edge of a low-going, externally triggered pulse (on pin 50 of JKl or pin P2C-25 on P2 of XVME-590) -- referenced to logic ground (pin 49 of JKl or pin P2A-25 on P2 of XVME-590) -- to initiate a conversion. Figure 3-6 shows the timing constraints.

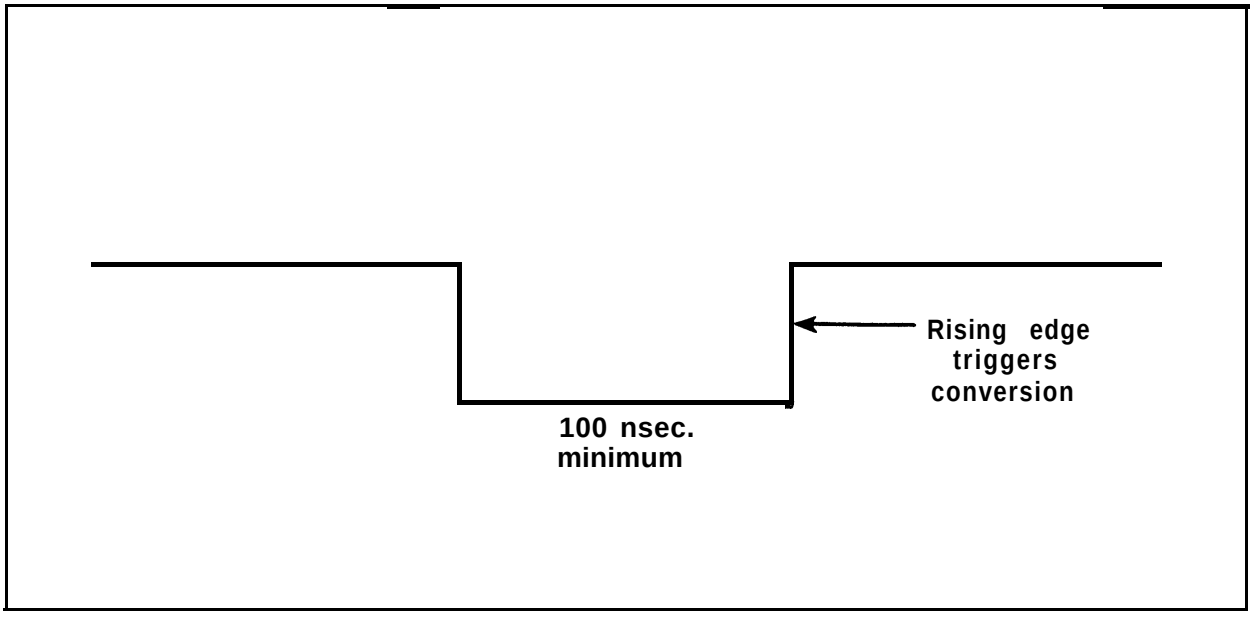


Figure 3-6. External Trigger Pulse

Procedure

1) Be sure proper jumper alignments are in place. Connect the external-trigger source to pin 50 of connector JKl, and connect the external-trigger source-return to pin 49 of connector JKI.

2) Write a control byte to the status/control register (base + 81H) that sets bits D5 and D6 to logic '1'.

3) Select the desired channel by writing the channel number to bits D0 thru D4 of the gain/channel register. Assuming that the Gain RAM was properly initialized (programmed) after power-up, it will not be necessary to rewrite the gain at this time (unless a gain change is required).

4) The selected channel will initiate a conversion on the rising edge of the external trigger. The conversion results are read from the A/D data registers. The next conversion will not take place until the next rising edge of the external trigger, or until a new conversion is forced on the channel via bit D7 of the status/control register.

NOTE

A software reset (see Section 3.3.1.1) will reset the flip-flop used to latch the external-trigger pulse, and abort any conversion in progress.

If an external trigger occurs while the module is in any mode other than the external-trigger mode, the trigger signal will be latched and a conversion will occur as soon as the external-trigger mode is entered.

3.4.2 Interrupts

The analog input portion of the module can generate an interrupt to notify the host that the A/D conversion is complete and the results are available. The level and vector generated by this interrupt are both user-selectable.

The following three steps must be performed in order to generate an interrupt:

1) Interrupt level select jumpers must be configured to enable the module IACK* handling circuitry (see Section 2.5.3).

2) The Interrupt Vector Register (location base + 83H) must be loaded with the required vector. This vector register will be read by the interrupt handler when the interrupt is acknowledged.

3) Interrupts must be enabled via bit D2 in the'status/control register (see Section 3.3.1.1).

At the completion of a conversion, an interrupt will be generated.

3.4.3 Current Loop Inputs

An A/D input will operate in a 4-20mA or 10-50mA current loop configuration with the addition of an external current sensing resistor. The current sensing resistor should be selected to generate a voltage within the predetermined, jumper-selected voltage range (0-10V max.). A voltage drop of less than IV will provide current of less than 4mA, and would thus indicate improper operation of the current loop.

Typically, the resistors used would be:

A 500-ohm 1/2W for the 4-20mA configuration,

OR

A 200-ohm 1/2W for the l0-50mA configuration.

The resistors should be 0.1% tolerance or better, with stable temperature coefficient characteristics (e.g., 25ppm or better). All input channels operate with the same full scale input range.

Chapter 4

INPUT CALIBRATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Calibration facilities have been provided on the XVME-500/590 Analog Input Module for the analog input circuits. It is recommended that any time the module is reconfigured (i.e. gain jumpers are changed, or new inputs are added etc.) that the calibration should be checked and adjusted if necessary.

The calibration procedure entails offset and gain adjustment for the input channels in either the unipolar or the bipolar modes of operation. Table 4-l provides a list of the potentiometers and their applications for the input circuit calibration. Relative locations of the calibration potentiometers can be found in Figure 2-1 (XVME-500) or Figure 2-2 (XVME-590).

Table 4-1. A/D Calibration Potentiometers

Resistor	Description
R2	ADC unipolar offset adjust
R8	ADC bipolar offset adjust
R9	ADC gain adjust
R17	Input offset adjust Prog. Gain (version 2 and 3 only)
R11	Input Offset for Resis. Prog. Gain (version 1 only)
R13	Gain Adjust for Resis. Prog. Gain (version 1 only)

4.2 INPUT CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

4.2.1 Equipment Required

The following equipment is required to perform input calibration:

1) A 5-digit volt meter capable of reading ±30uV.

2) A small flat-bladed screw driver.

3) A precision voltage source, capable of supplying ±10V with a minimum resolution of: 1.22mV.

The inputs can be calibrated in either the single-ended or differential configuration. Calibration begins by offset nulling the instrumentation amplifier (either fixed gain or programmable depending upon the version of the module) with channel 0 selected and its inputs grounded.

4.2.2 Programmable Gain Offset Adjustment (version 2 & 3)

The following adjustments must be made for the input and output stage of the programmable gain instrumentation amplifier:

1) Remove any connections at JKl

2) Set potentiometer R17 to center position. If the module is configured for differential mode insert jumpers J23 and 24, if the module is in the single-ended mode insert just jumper J23, and if the module is configured for Pseudo-differential mode insert jumpers J23 and J17.

3) Set input to address the first channel (CH0).

4) Insert jumpers J15, and J19, and set the input stage gain to 1 (by setting bits D6 and D7 of the Gain/Channel register to logic "0"). Measure and record the amplifier output voltage (V_b) at TP2 (TPl is ground).

5) Set the input stage gain to 10 (by setting bits D6 and D7 of the Gain/Channel register to logic "1"). Measure and record the output voltage (V,) at TP2.

6) Calculate the voltage offset with the following formula:

$$\text{Voltage Offset (Voos)} = \frac{[(10 * V_b) - V_c]}{9}$$

7) While maintaining an input stage gain of 10, adjust the input offset voltage potentiometer (R17) until the output at TP2 is equal to Voos (±30uV).

8) Reset gain range jumpers to the desired range (see Table 2-6).

9) Remove grounding jumpers (J23 & J24).

4.2.3 Fixed Gain Offset Adjustment (version 1)

The following adjustments must be made to the input and output stages of the fixed gain instrumentation amplifier (version 1 only):

1) Remove any connections at JKl

2) If the module is configured for differential mode insert jumpers J23 and 24, if the module is in the single-ended mode insert just jumper J23, and if the module is configured for Pseudo-differential mode insert jumpers J23 and J17.

3) Select channel zero and monitor the voltage at TP2 (TP1 is ground). Adjust potentiometer R11 until the voltage at TP2 is 0V (±30uV).

4) Remove grounding jumpers J23 and J24

4.2.4 A/D Offset and Gain Adjustment (All versions)

With the previous networks nulled (refer to Section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 depending on the version of the module), and the gain range jumpers set to the desired range, it is necessary to perform continuous conversions on channel 0. On the XVME-500/590 version 2 and the XVME-500/590 version 3, channel 0 must set for the lowest programmable gain (G=1; bits D6 and D7 of the Gain/Channel Register must be set to logic '0'). In order to perform calibration on the XVME-500/590 it will be necessary to refer to Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Calibration Points

		ZERO CALIBRATION -FS + .5 LSB			FULL SCALE CALIBRATION +FS - 1.5 LSB		
BINARY ENCODING MODE	VOLTAGE RANGE	ANALOG VOLTAGE IN	ADJUST POT	TRANSITION POINTS	ANALOG VOLTAGE IN	ADJUST POT	TRANSITION POINTS
UNIPOLAR (Straight Binary)	0-10V	1.22mV	R8	0000H/0001H	+9.996	R9	0FFEH/0FFFH 0FFEH/0FFFH
BIPOLAR (Offset Binary)	±5V ±10V	-4.9988 -9.9976	R8 R8	0000H/0001H 0000H/0001H	+4.996 +9.993	R9 R9	0FFEH/0FFFH 0FFEH/0FFFH
BIPOLAR (TWO's Complement)	±5V ±10V	-4.9988 -9.9976	R8 R8	F800H/F801H F800H/F801H	+4.996 +9.993	R9 R9	07FEH/07FFH 07FEH/07FFH

The user must perform the Zero Calibration (-FS + .5 LSB) and the Full Scale Calibration (+FS - 1.5 LSB). The conversion results should be displayed on a CRT in HEX format for verification purposes. Perform the following steps:

1) To perform Zero Calibration, use Table 4-2 and apply the -FS + .5 LSB Analog Voltage In (for the Binary Encoding mode and the voltage range chosen by the user) to Channel 0. Adjust the Zero Calibration/Adjust POT until the display reading toggles between the Zero Calibration/Transition Points value.

   Example

   For an XVME-500/590 configured in the Bipolar, Offset Binary, ±10V range, find the row in Table 4-2 corresponding to this mode (Figure 4-1 shows the portion of Table 4-2 used in this example). To perform Zero Calibration apply -9.9976 volts (Analog Voltage In column) to Channel 0, and adjust POT R8 (found in Adjust POT column) until the display reading toggles between 0000H and 0001H (Transition Points column).

		ZERO CALIBRATION -FS + .5 LSB			FULL SCALE CALIBRATION +FS - 1.5 LSB		
BINARY ENCODING MODE	VOLTAGE RANGE	ANALOG VOLTAGE IN	ADJUST POT	TRANSITION POINTS	ANALOG VOLTAGE IN	ADJUST POT	TRANSITION POINTS
UNIPOLAR (Straight Binary)	0-10V	1.22mV	R8	0000H/0001H	+9.996	R9	0FFEH/0FFFH 0FFEH/0FFFH
BIPOLAR (Offset Binary)	±5V	-4.9988	R8	0000H/0001H	+4.996	R9	0FFEH/0FFFH
	±10V	-9.9976	R8	0000H/0001H	+9.993	R9	0FFEH/0FFFH
BIPOLAR (TWO's Complement)	±5V	-4.9988	R8	F800H/F801H	+4.996	R9	07FEH/07FFH
	±10V	-9.9976	R8	F800H/F801H	+9.993	R9	07FEH/07FFH

Figure 4-1. Zero Calibration

2) To perform Full Scale Calibration, use Table 4-2 and apply +FS - 1.5 LSB Analog Voltage In (for the Binary Encoding Mode and the voltage range chosen by the user) to Channel 0. Adjust the Full Scale Calibration-/Adjust POT until the display reading toggles between the Full Scale Calibration-/Transition Points value.

Example

For an XVME-500/590 configured in the Bipolar, Offset Binary, ±10V range, find the row in Table 4-2 corresponding to this mode (Figure 4-2 shows the portion used for this example). To perform Full Scale Calibration apply +9.993 volts (Analog Voltage In column) to Channel 0, and adjust POT R9 (found in Adjust POT column) until the display reading toggles between 0FFEH and 0FFFH (Transition Points column).

		ZERO CALIBRATION -FS + .5 LSB			FULL SCALE CALIBRATION +FS - 1.5 LSB		
BINARY ENCODING MODE	VOLTAGE RANGE	ANALOG VOLTAGE IN	ADJUST POT	TRANSITION POINTS	ANALOG VOLTAGE IN	ADJUST POT	TRANSITION POINTS
UNIPOLAR (Straight Binary)	0-10V	1.22mV	R8	0000H/0001H	+9.996	R9	0FFEH/0FFFH 0FFEH/0FFFH
BIPOLAR (Offset Binary)	±5V ±10V	-4.9988 -9.9976	R8 R8	0000H/0001H 0000H/0001H	+4.996 +9.993	R9 R9	0FFEH/0FFFH 0FFEH/0FFFH
BIPOLAR (TWO's Complement)	±5V ±10V	-4.9988 -9.9976	R8 R8	F800H/F801H F800H/F801H	+4.996 +9.993	R9 R9	07FEH/07FFH 07FEH/07FFH

Figure 4-2. Full Scale Calibration

Appendix A

INSTALLING AN XVME-910 CHANNEL EXPANSION KIT (Optional)

A.1 INSTALLATION

The number of analog inputs on the XVME-500/590 can be expanded from 16 single-ended/8 differential to 32 single-ended/l6 differential by installing an XVME-910 Channel Expansion Kit. The kit consists of two additional 8 input analog multiplexers. Installation is simply a matter of positioning the two integrated circuits on the board in locations U19 and U23, and soldering them in place (see Appendix C, the assembly drawing for the locations of these IC's).

NOTE

Static precautions should be taken when handling the chips, and a low-wattage soldering iron (30 watts or less) should be used.

Care should be taken to make sure pin 1 on the chip is aligned correctly.

Appendix B

VMEbus CONNECTOR/PIN DESCRIPTION

The XVME-500 and XVME-590 Modules are VMEbus compatible boards. There is one 96-pin bus connector on the rear edge of the board labeled Pl (refer to Chapter 2, Figure 2-1 for the location) and the XVME-590 also uses the P2 connector. The signals carried by connector PI are the standard address, data, and control signals required for a PI backplane interface, as defined by the VMEbus specification. Table B-l identifies and defines the signals carried by the Pl connector. Table B-3 shows the pin-outs for the P2 connector.

Table B-l. Pl - VMEbus Signal Identification

Signal Mnemonic	Connector and Pin Number	Signal Name and Description
ACFAIL*	lB:3	AC FAILURE: Open-collectors driven signal which indicates that the AC input to the power supply is no longer being provided, or that the required input voltage levels are not being met.
IACKIN*	IA:21	INTERRUPT ACKNOWLEDGE IN: Totem-pole driven signal. IACKIN* and IACKOUT* signals form a daisy-chained acknowledge. The IACKIN* signal indicates to the VME board that an acknowledge cycle is in progress.
IACKOUT*	1A:22	INTERRUPT ACKNOWLEDGE OUT: Totem-pole driven signal. IACKIN* and IACKOUT* signals form a daisy-chained acknowledge. The IACKOUT* signal indicates to the next board that an acknowledge cycle is in progress.
AMO-AM5	1A:23 lB:16,17, 18,19 lC:14	ADDRESS MODIFIER (bits O-5): Three-state driven lines that provide additional information about the address bus, such as: size, cycle type, and/or DTB master identification.
AS*	lA:18	ADDRESS STROBE: Three-state driven signal that indicates a valid address is on the address bus.

Table B-l. VMEbus Signal Identification (cont'd)

Signal Mnemonic	Connector and Pin Number	Signal Name and Description
A0l-A23	1A:24-30 lC:15-30	ADDRESS BUS (bits 1-23): Three-state driven address lines that specify a memory address.
A24-A3 1	2B:4-11	ADDRESS BUS (bits 24-31): Three-state driven bus expansion address lines.
BBSY*	1B:l	BUS BUSY: Open-collector driven signal generated by the current DTB master to indicate that it is using the bus.
BCLR*	lB:2	BUS CLEAR: Totem-pole driven signal generated by the bus arbitrator to request release by the DTB master if a higher level is requesting the bus.
BERR*	1C:ll	BUS ERROR: Open-collector driven signal generated by a slave. It indicates that an unrecoverable error has occurred and the bus cycle must be aborted.
BG0IN*- BG3IN*	1B:4,6, 8,l0	BUS GRANT (0-3) IN: Totem-pole driven signals generated by the Arbiter or Requesters. Bus Grant In and Out signals form a daisy-chained bus grant. The Bus Grant In signal indicates to this board that it may become the next bus master.
BG0OUT*- BG3OUT*	1B:5,7, 9,ll	BUS GRANT (0-3) OUT: Totem-pole driven signals generated by Requesters. These signals indicate that a DTB master in the daisy-chain requires access to the bus.

Table B-l. VMEbus Signal Identification (cont'd)

Signal Mnemonic	Connector and Pin Number	Signal Name and Description
BR0*-BR3*	lB:12-15	BUS REQUEST (0-3): Open-collector driven signals generated by Requesters. These signals indicate that a DTB master in the daisy-chain requires access to the bus.
DSO*	lA:13	DATA STROBE 0: Three-state driven signal that indicates during byte and word transfers that a data transfer will occur on data buss lines (D00-D07).
DSl*	lA:12	DATA STROBE 1: Three-state driven signal that indicates during byte and word transfers that a data transfer will occur on data bus lines (D0-D15).
DTACK*	lA:16	DATA TRANSFER ACKNOWLEDGE: Open-collector driven signal generated by a DTB slave. The falling edge of this signal indicates that valid data is available on the data bus during a read cycle, or that data has been accepted from the data bus during a write cycle.
D00-D15	IA:1-8 lC:l-8	DATA BUS (bits 0-15): Three-state driven, bi-directional data lines that provide a data path between the DTB master and slave.
GND	lA:9,11, 15,17,19, 1B:20,23, lC:9 2B:2,12, 22,31	GROUND

Table B-l. VMEbus Signal Identification (cont'd)

Signal Mnemonic	Connector and Pin Number	Signal Name and Description
IACK* .	1 A:20	INTERRUPT ACKNOWLEDGE: Open-collector or three-state driven signal from any master processing an interrupt request. It is routed via the backplane to slot 1, where it is looped-back to become slot 1 IACKIN* in order to start the interrupt acknowledge daisy-chain.
IRQl*-IRQ7*	1B:24-30	INTERRUPT REQUEST (l-7): Open-collector driven signals, generated by an interrupter, which carry prioritized interrupt requests. Level seven is the highest priority.
LWORD*	lC:l3	LONGWORD: Three-state driven signal indicates that the current transfer is a 32-bit transfer.
(RESERV-ED)	2B:3	RESERVED: Signal line reserved for future VMEbus enhancements. This line must not be used.
SERCLK	lB:21	A reserved signal which will be used as the clock for a serial communication bus protocol which is still being finalized.
SERDAT	1B:22	A reserved signal which will be used as the transmission line for serial communication bus messages.
SYSCLK	lA:10	SYSTEM CLOCK: A constant 16-MHz clock signal that is independent from processor speed or timing. It is used for general system timing use.

Table B-l. VMEbus Signal Identification (cont'd)

Signal Mnemonic	Connector and Pin Number	Signal Name and Description
SYSFAIL*	1C:lO	SYSTEM FAIL: Open-collector driven signal that indicates that a failure has occurred in the system. It may be generated by any module on the VMEbus.
SYSRESET*	lC:12	SYSTEM RESET: Open-collector driven signal which, when low, will cause the system to be reset.
WRITE*	lA:14	WRITE: Three-state driven signal that specifies the data transfer cycle in progress to be either read or written. A high level indicates a read operation, a low level indicates a write operation.
+5V STDBY	lB:31	+5 VDC STANDBY: This line supplies +5 VDC to devices requiring battery backup.
+5v	lA:32 1 B:32 1C:32 2B:1,13,32	+5 VDC POWER: Used by system logic circuits.
+12v	lC:31	+I2 VDC POWER: Used by system logic circuits.
-12v	lA:31	-12 VDC POWER: Used by system logic circuits.

BACKPLANE CONNECTOR Pl

The following table lists the Pl pin assignments by pin number order. (The connector consists of three rows of pins labeled rows A, B, and C.)

Table B-2. Pl Pin Assignments

Pin Number	Row A Signal Mnemonic	Row B Signal Mnemonic	Row C Signal Mnemonic
1	D00	BBSY *	D08
2	D01	BCLR*	D09
3	D02	ACFAIL*	D10
4	D03	BG0IN*	Dll
5	D04	BGOOUT*	D12
6	D05	BGlIN*	D13
7	D06	BGlOUT*	D14
8	D07	BG2IN*	D15
9	GND	BG20UT*	GND
10	SYSCLK	BG3IN*	SYSFAIL*
11	GND	BG30UT*	BERR*
12	DSl*	BRO*	SYSRESET*
13	DS0*	BRl*	LWORD*
14	WRITE*	BR2*	AM5
15	GND	BR3*	A23
16	DTACK*	AM0	A22
17	GND	AM1	A21
18	AS	AM2	A20
19	GND	AM3	A19
20	IACK*	GND	A18
21	IACKIN*	SERCLK(1)	Al7
22	IACKOUT*	SERDAT(1)	Al6
23	AM4	GND	A15
24	A07	IRQ7*	A14
25	A06	IRQ6*	A13
26	A05	IRQ5*	A12
27	A04	IRQ4*	A11
28	A03	IRQ3*	A10
29	A02	IRQ2*	A09
30	A01	IRQl*	A08
31	-12v	+5V STDBY	+12v
32	+5v	+5v	+5v

Table B-3. Pin Assignment for P2 (XVME-590 Only)

ROW A		ROW B		ROW C	
Pin #	Signal	Pin #	Signal	Pin #	Signal
P2A-1	H4 OUT-I	P2B-1	v c c	P2C-1	GND
P2A-2	TMR OUT-1	P2B2	GND	P2C-2	H2 OUT-1
P2A-3	H2 IN-l	NO	CONNECT	P2C-3	GND
P2A-4	Hl IN-l	NO	CONNECT	P2C-4	H3 IN-l
P2A-5	TMR IN-I	NO	CONNECT	P2C-5	GND
P2A-6	PB6-I	NO	CONNECT	P2C-6	PB7-1
P2A-7	PB5-1	NO	CONNECT	P2C-7	GND
P2A-8	PB3-1	NO	CONNECT	P2C-8	PB4-1
P2A-9	PB2-1	NO	CONNECT	P2C-9	GND
P2A-10	PBO-1	NO	CONNECT	P2C-10	PBI-1
P2A-11	PA7-1	NO	CONNECT	P2C-11	GND
P2A-12	PA5-1	P2B-12	GND	P2C-12	PA6-1
P2A-13	PA401	P2B-13	v c c	P2C-13	GND
P2A-14	PA20I	NO	CONNECT	P2C-14	PA3-1
P2A-15	PA1-1	NO	CONNECT	P2C-15	GND
P2A-16	GND	NO	CONNECT	P2C-16	PAO-1
P2A-17	H4 OUT-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-17	GND
P2A-18	TMR OUT-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-18	H2 OUT-2
P2A-19	H2 IN-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-19	GND
P2A-20	Hl IN-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-20	H3 IN-2
P2A-21	TMR IN-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-21	GND
P2A-22	PB6-2	P2B-22	1G N D	P2C-22	PB7-2
P2A-23	PB5-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-23	GND
P2A-24	PB3-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-24	PB4-2
P2A-25	PB2-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-25	GND
P2A-26	PBO-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-26	PBl-2
P2A-27	PA7-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-27	GND
P2A-28	PA5-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-28	PA6-2
P2A-29	PA4-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-29	GND
P2A-30	PA2-2	NO	CONNECT	P2C-30	PA3-2
P2A-31	PAl-2	P2B-31	GND	P2C-31	GND
P2A-32	GND	P2B-32	v c c	P2C-32	PAO-2

Appendix C

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Table C-l. XVME-500/590 Jumpers

VMEbus OPTIONS	
Jumpers	**Use**
Jl0,Jll,J12	Interrupt level select for any interrupts generated by the module (See Section 2.5.3)
J26,J27,J28,J29 J30,J31	Module base address select jumpers (refer to Section 2.5.1)
J13	This jumper allows module to respond to supervisory access only (when installed) or to both supervisory and non-privileged access (when removed; See 2.5.2)
Analog-to-Digital Conversion OPTIONS	
Jumpers	**Use**
JlA,JlB,J4A,J4B	These jumpers provide the option of converting analog inputs to either a two's complement, straight binary or offset binary format (See Section 2.6.1)
J2A	Selects 12-bit conversions for analog-to-digital converter (See Section 2.6.4.4)
J2B	Selects 8-bit conversions for analog-to-digital converter (See Section 2.6.4.4)
J3A,J3B,J5A,J5B	These jumpers are used to configure inputs for either bipolar or unipolar input voltages and ranges (See Section 2.6.3)
J6,J8,J9	Selects fixed-gain amplification factor on version 1 ONLY (Section 2.6.4.2)
J7	Used only for modifying version 1 for resistor programmable gain (Section 2.6.4.3)
J14,J15,J16,J18, J19,520	This jumper configuration controls gain ranges for programmable gain amplifier (versions 2 & 3) (See Section 2.6.4.1)

Table C-l. XVME-500/590 Jumpers (Cont'd)

J17	This jumper is installed to provide ground reference for external trigger (521 must be removed if this option is used; See Section 2.6.4.5)
J21A,J21B,J21C,J21D, J25	These jumpers are used together to determine if the inputs will be configured as either 8 differential, 16 single-ended or 16 pseudo-differential input channels (Section 2.6.2)
J22A,J22B,J22C, J22D	Each jumper is used to determine settling times for the appropriate module amplifier (Section 3.4.1)
J23,J24	These two jumpers are provided to allow grounding of an input channel in either the single-ended or the differential input mode of operation for purposes of calibration (See Section 2.6.5)
J32 (XVME-590 Only)	Connects Analog to Digital GND. J32 is in foil and can be cut if the user desires.

Table C-2. Base Address Jumper Options

J26	J27	J28	J29	J30	J31	Base Address of Module
In	In	In	In	In	In	0000H
In	In	In	In	In	Out	0400H
In	In	In	In	Out	In	0800H
In	In	In	In	Out	Out	0C00H
In	In	In	Out	In	In	1000H
In	In	In	Out	In	Out	1400H
In	In	In	Out	Out	In	1800H
In	In	In	Out	Out	Out	1C00H
In	In	Out	In	In	In	2000H
In	In	Out	In	In	Out	2400H
In	In	Out	In	Out	In	2800H
In	In	Out	In	Out	Out	2C00H
In	In	Out	Out	In	In	3000H
In	In	Out	Out	In	Out	3400H
In	In	Out	Out	Out	In	3800H
In	In	Out	Out	Out	Out	3C00H
In	Out	In	In	In	In	4000H
In	Out	In	In	In	Out	4400H
In	Out	In	In	Out	In	4800H
In	Out	In	In	Out	Out	4C00H
In	Out	In	Out	In	In	5000H
In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	5400H
In	Out	In	Out	Out	In	5800H
In	Out	In	Out	Out	Out	5C00H
In	Out	Out	In	In	In	6000H
In	Out	Out	In	In	Out	6400H
In	Out	Out	In	Out	In	6800H
In	Out	Out	In	Out	Out	6C00H
In	Out	Out	Out	In	In	7000H
In	Out	Out	Out	In	Out	7400H
In	Out	Out	Out	Out	In	7800H
In	Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	7C00H
Out	In	In	In	In	In	8000H
Out	In	In	In	In	Out	8400H
Out	In	In	In	Out	In	8800H
Out	In	In	In	Out	Out	8C00H
Out	In	In	Out	In	In	9000H
Out	In	In	Out	In	Out	9400H
Out	In	In	Out	Out	In	9800H
Out	In	In	Out	Out	Out	9C00H
Out	In	Out	In	In	In	A000H
Out	In	Out	In	In	Out	A400H
Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	A800H
Out	In	Out	In	Out	Out	AC00H
Out	In	Out	Out	In	In	B000H
Out	In	Out	Out	In	Out	B400H
Out	In	Out	Out	Out	In	B800H
Out	In	Out	Out	Out	Out	BC00H
Out	Out	In	In	In	In	C000H
Out	Out	In	In	In	Out	C400H
Out	Out	In	In	Out	In	C800H
Out	Out	In	In	Out	Out	CC00H
Out	Out	In	Out	In	In	D000H
Out	Out	In	Out	In	Out	D400H
Out	Out	In	Out	Out	In	D800H
Out	Out	In	Out	Out	Out	DC00H
Out	Out	Out	In	In	In	E000H
Out	Out	Out	In	In	Out	E400H
Out	Out	Out	In	Out	In	E800H
Out	Out	Out	In	Out	Out	EC00H
Out	Out	Out	Out	In	In	F000H
Out	Out	Out	Out	In	Out	F400H
Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	In	F800H
Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	FC00H

Table C-3. Input Connector JK1

Flat Cable Conductor	Single-Ended Configuration	Differential Configuration
1	CH. 0	CH. 0 LO
2	CH. 8	CH. 0 HI
3	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
4	CH. 9	CH. 1 HI
5	CH. 1	CH. 1 LO
6	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
7	CH. 2	CH. 2 LO
8	CH. 10	CH. 2 HI
9	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
10	CH. 11	CH. 3 HI
11	CH. 3	CH. 3 LO
12	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
13	CH. 4	CH. 4 LO
14	CH. 12	CH. 4 HI
15	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
16	CH. 13	CH. 5 HI
17	CH. 5	CH. 5 LO
18	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
19	CH. 6	CH. 6 LO
20	CH. 14	CH. 6 HI
21	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
22	CH. 15	CH. 7 HI
23	CH. 7	CH. 7 LO
24	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
25	CH. 16'	CH. 8 LO*
26	CH. 24*	CH. 8 HI*
27	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
28	CH. 25"	CH. 9 HI*
29	CH. 17*	CH. 9 LO*
30	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
31	CH. 18"	CH. 10 LO*
32	CH. 26"	CH. 10 HI*
33	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
34	CH. 27"	CH. 11 HI*
35	CH. 19"	CH. 11 LO*
36	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
37	CH. 20"	CH. 12 LO*
38	CH. 28"	CH. 12 HI*

* Those channels marked by (*) are only available after an XVME-910 channel expansion kit is installed.

Table C-3. Input Connector JKl (cont'd)

Flat Cable Conductor	Single-Ended Configuration	Differential Configuration
39	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
40	CH. 29"	CH. 13 HI*
41	CH. 21"	CH. 13 LO*
42	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
43	CH. 22*	CH. 14 LO*
44	CH. 30*	CH. 14 HI*
45	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
46	CH. 31*	CH. 15 HI*
47	CH. 23*	CH. 15 LO*
48	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND
49	POWER GND/PD GND	POWER GND/PD GND
50	EXT TRIGGER	EXT TRIGGER

* Those channels marked by are only available after an XVME-910 channel expansion kit is installed.

Table C-4. P2's - JKl Compatibility Pin-out

Flat Cable Conductor	Single-Ended Configuration	Differential Configuration	P2 Connector
1	CH. 0	CH. 0 LO	C1
2	CH. 8	CH. 0 HI	A1
3	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C2
4	CH. 9	CH. 1 HI	A2
5	CH. 1	CH. 1 LO	C3
6	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A3
7	CH. 2	CH. 2 LO	C4
8	CH. 10	CH. 2 HI	A4
9	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C5
10	CH. 11	CH. 3 HI	A5
11	CH. 3	CH. 3 LO	C6
12	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A6
13	CH. 4	CH. 4 LO	C7
14	CH. 12	CH. 4 HI	A7
15	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C8
16	CH. 13	CH. 5 HI	A8
17	CH. 5	CH. 5 LO	C9
18	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A9
19	CH. 6	CH. 6 LO	C10
20	CH. 14	CH. 6 HI	A10
21	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C11
22	CH. 15	CH. 7 HI	A11
23	CH. 7	CH. 7 LO	C12
24	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A12
25	CH. 16	CH. 8 LO	C13
26	CH. 24	CH. 8 HI	A13
27	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C14
28	CH. 25	CH. 9 HI	A14
29	CH. 17	CH. 9 LO	C15
30	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A15
31	CH. 18	CH. 10 LO	C16
32	CH. 26	CH. 10 HI	A16
33	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C17
34	CH. 27	CH. 11 HI	A17
35	CH. 19	CH. 11 LO	C18
36	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A18
37	CH. 20	CH. 12 LO	C19
38	CH. 28	CH. 12 HI	A19
39	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C20
40	CH. 29	CH. 13 HI	A20
41	CH. 21	CH. 13 LO	C21
42	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A21
43	CH. 22	CH. 14 LO	C22
44	CH. 30	CH. 14 HI	A22
45	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	C23

Table C-4. P2's - JKl Compatibility Pin-out (Cont'd)

Flat Cable Conductor	Single-Ended Configuration	Differential Configuration	P2 Connector
46	CH. 31	CH. 15 HI	A23
47	CH. 23	CH. 15 LO	C24
48	ANALOG GND	ANALOG GND	A24
49	POWER GND/PD GND	POWER GND/PD GND	C25
50	EXT TRIGGER	EXT TRIGGER	A25

Table C-5. XVME-500/590 Jumper List

Jumper	Description
JlA	Analog-to-binary conversion with J4A
JlB	Analog-to-two's complement conversion with J4B
J2A	Allows 12-bit resolution in ADC conversions
J2B	Allows 8-bit resolution in ADC conversions
J3A	Voltage range selector to ADC; 0-l0V, +5V
J3B	Voltage range selector to ADC; +lOV
J4A	Analog-to-binary conversion with J1A
J4B	Analog-to-two's complement conversion with J1B
J5A	Unipolar voltage range selector
J5B	Bipolar voltage range selector
J6	Fixed gain selector (x1000)
J7	Resistor programmable gain selector
J8	Fixed gain selector (x100)
J9	Fixed gain selector (x10)
Jl0	A3 interrupt level selector
Jll	A2 interrupt level selector
J12	Al interrupt level selector
J13	IN = supervisory only; OUT = supervisory or non-privileged
J14	Programmable gain range selector; Range 2 (4, 8, 20, 40)
J15	Programmable gain range selector; Range 1 (1, 2, 5, 10)
J16	Programmable gain range selector; Range 3 (10, 20, 50, 100)
J18	Programmable gain range selector (accompanies J14)
J19	Programmable gain range selector (accompanies J15)
J20	Programmable gain range selector (accompanies J16)
J17	External trigger selector (remove J21A-D;do not use with PDI)
J21A	Configures module for SE operation;accompanies J25 &J21C or D
J21B	Configures module for DI operation
J21C	Configures module for SE operation with J21A & J25
J21D	Configures module for PDI operation with J21A & J25
J22A	Determines settling time 24uSec for fixed gain x100
J22B	Determines settling time 10uSec for programmable gain amp
J22C	Determines settling time 80uSec for fixed gain xl-100
J22D	Determines settling time 16uSec (not used)
J23	Ground allows auto drift control by software input calib.

Table C-5. XVME-500/590 Jumper List (Cont'd)

Jumper	Description
J24	Ground allows auto drift control by software;with J23 for DI
J25	IN = SE mode selected; OUT = DI mode selected
J26	Module-base address-select jumper
J27	Module-base address-select jumper
J28	Module-base address-select jumper
J29	Module-base address-select jumper
J30	Module-base address-select jumper
J31	Module-base address-select jumper
J32	XVME-590 Only. J32 is jumpered in foil to connect analog to digital ground. May be cut if user desires.

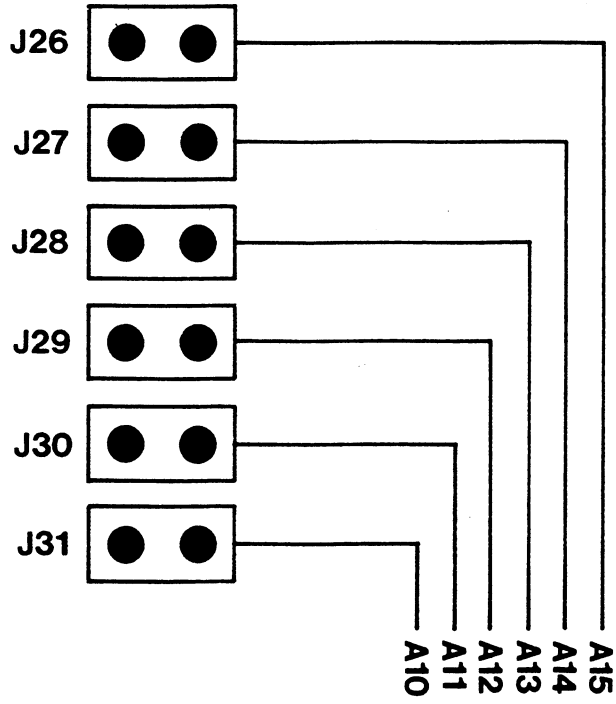


Figure C-1. Base Address Jumpers

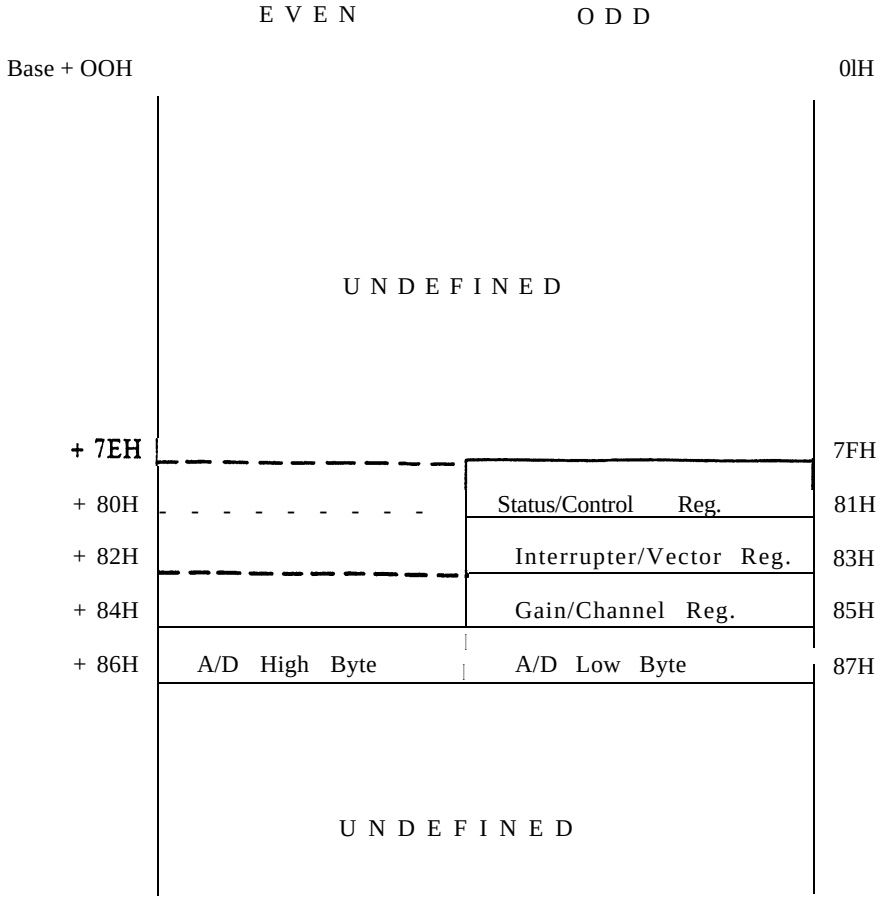


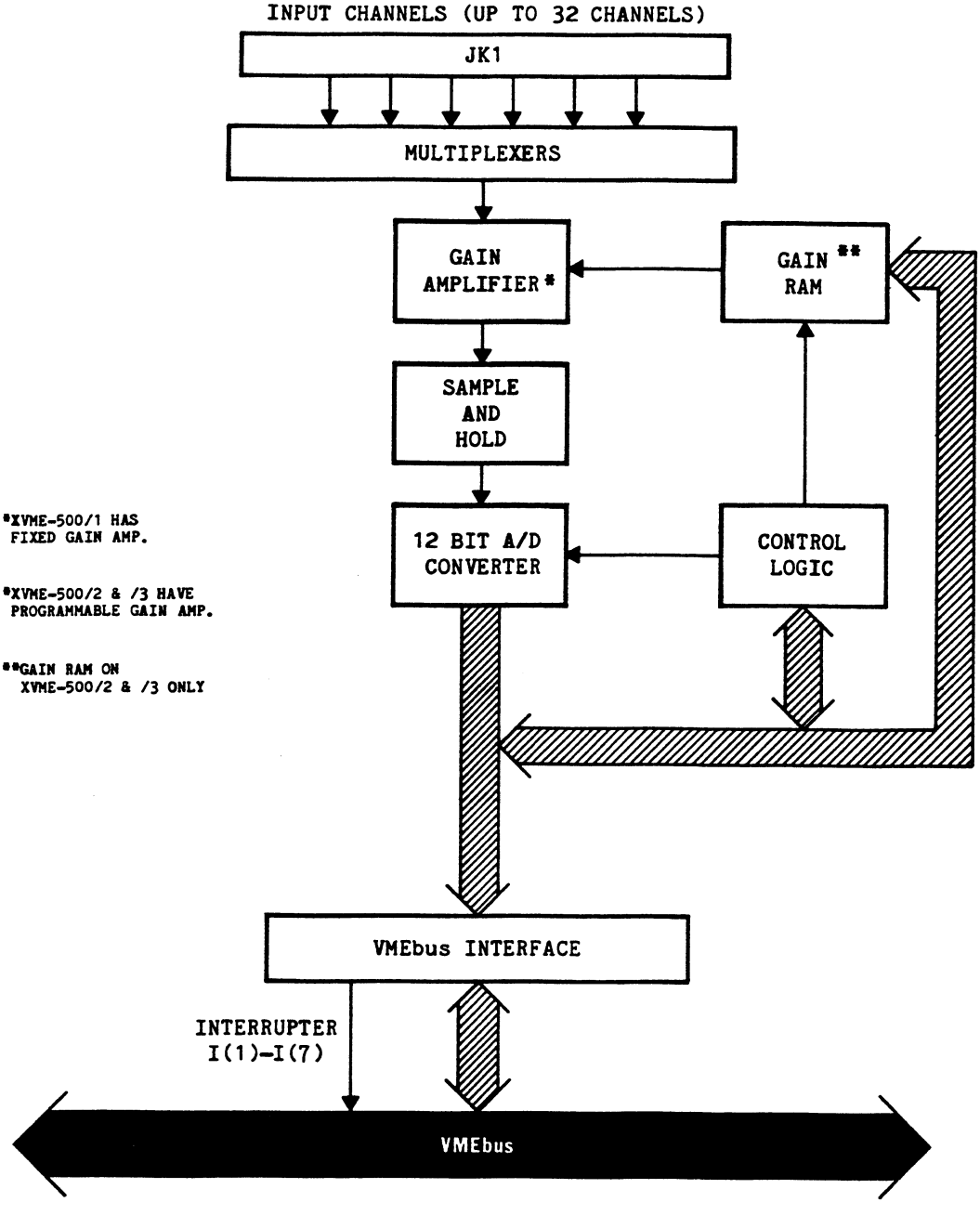
Figure C-2. XVME-500/590 Analog Input Module Memory Map

Table C-6. A/D Calibration Potentiometers

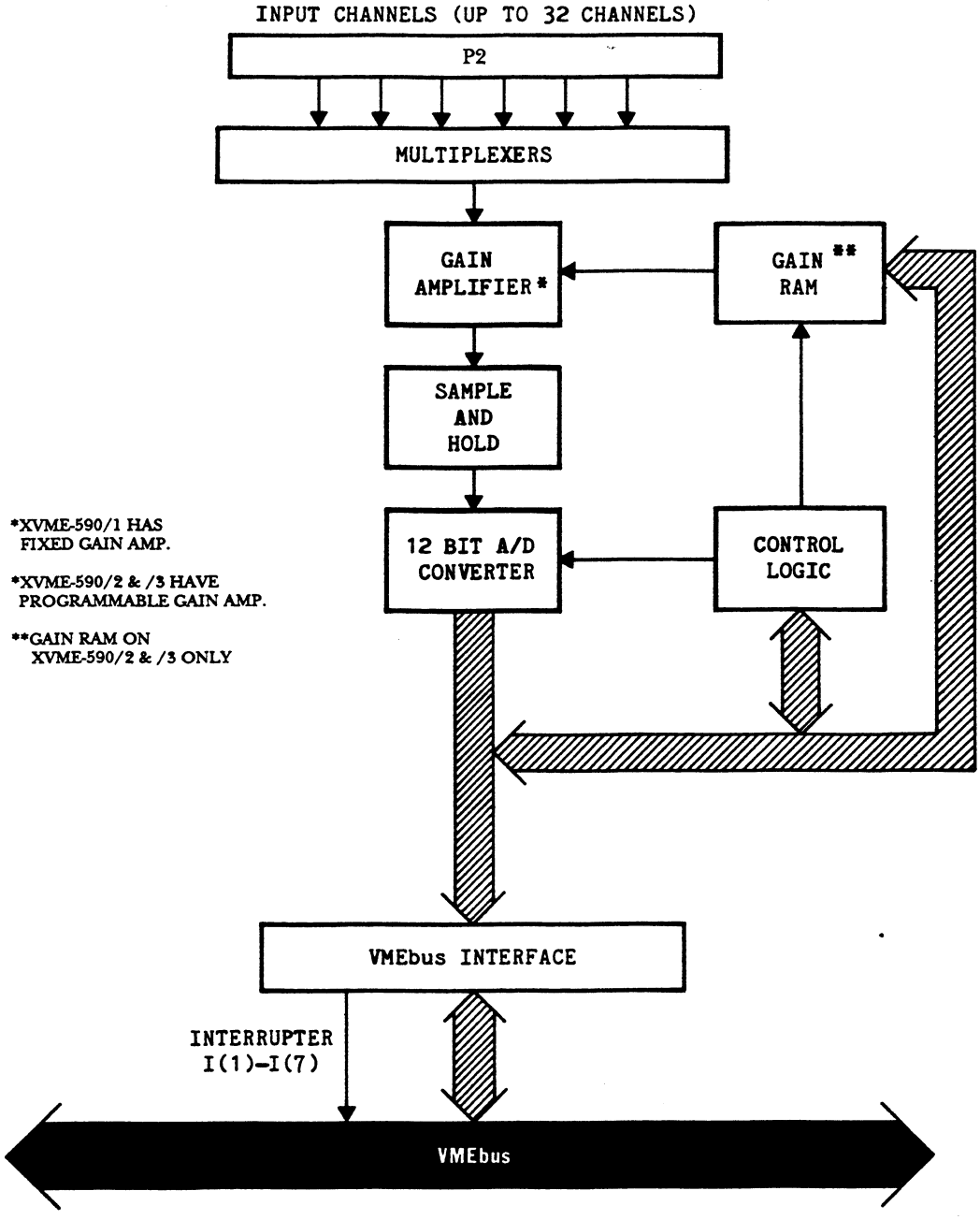
Resistor	Description
R2	ADC unipolar offset adjust
R8	ADC bipolar offset adjust
R9	ADC gain adjust
R17	Input offset adjust Prog. Gain (version 2 and 3 only)
Rll	Input Offset for Resis. Prog. Gain (version 1 only)
R13	Gain Adjust for Resis. Prog. Gain (version 1 only)

Appendix D

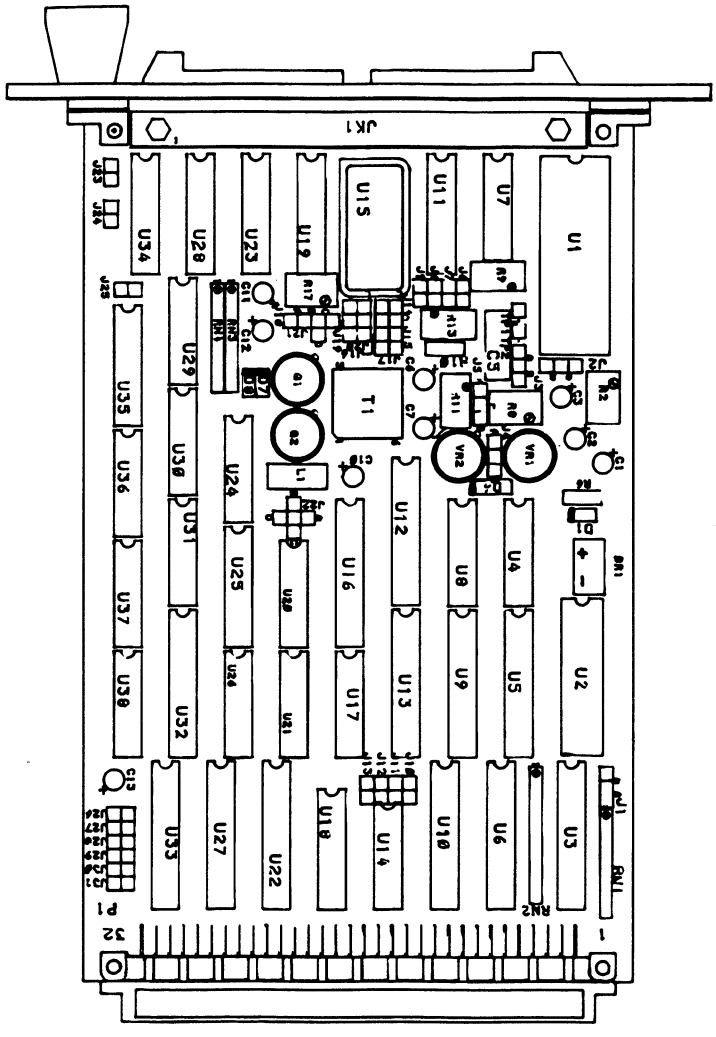
XVME-500 MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



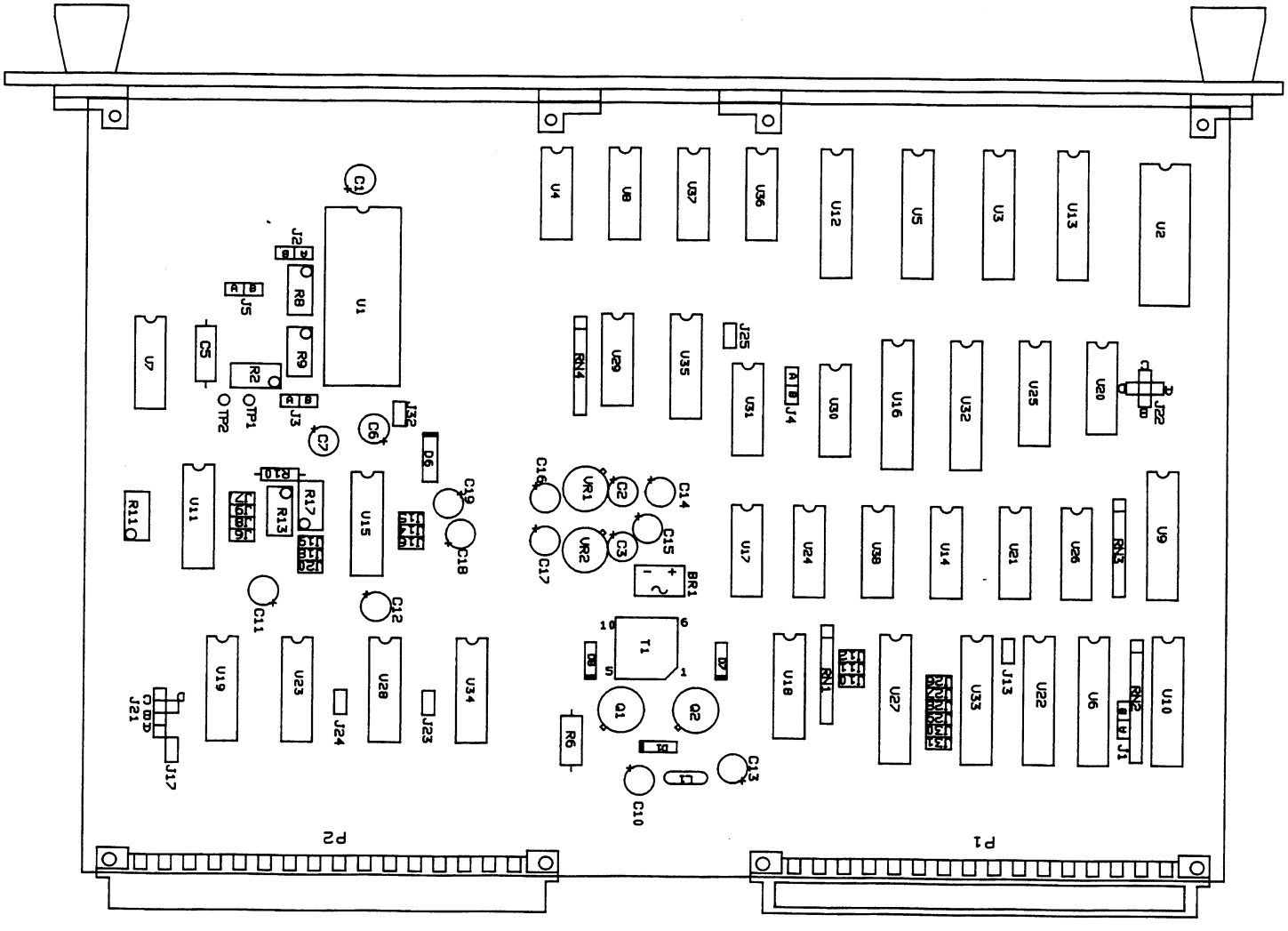
XVME-590 MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM

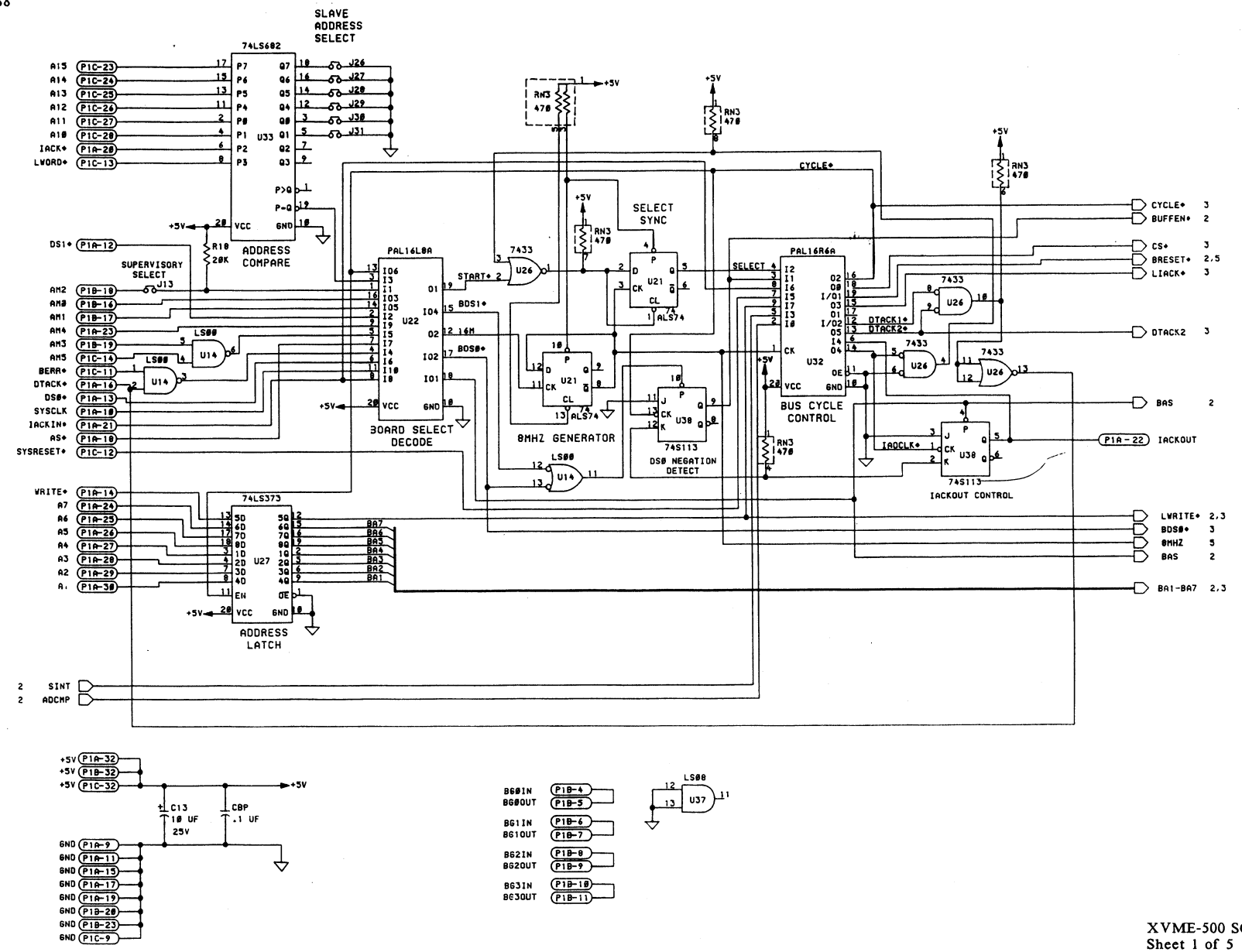


XVME-500 ASSEMBLY DRAWING



XVME-590 ASSEMBLY DRAWING





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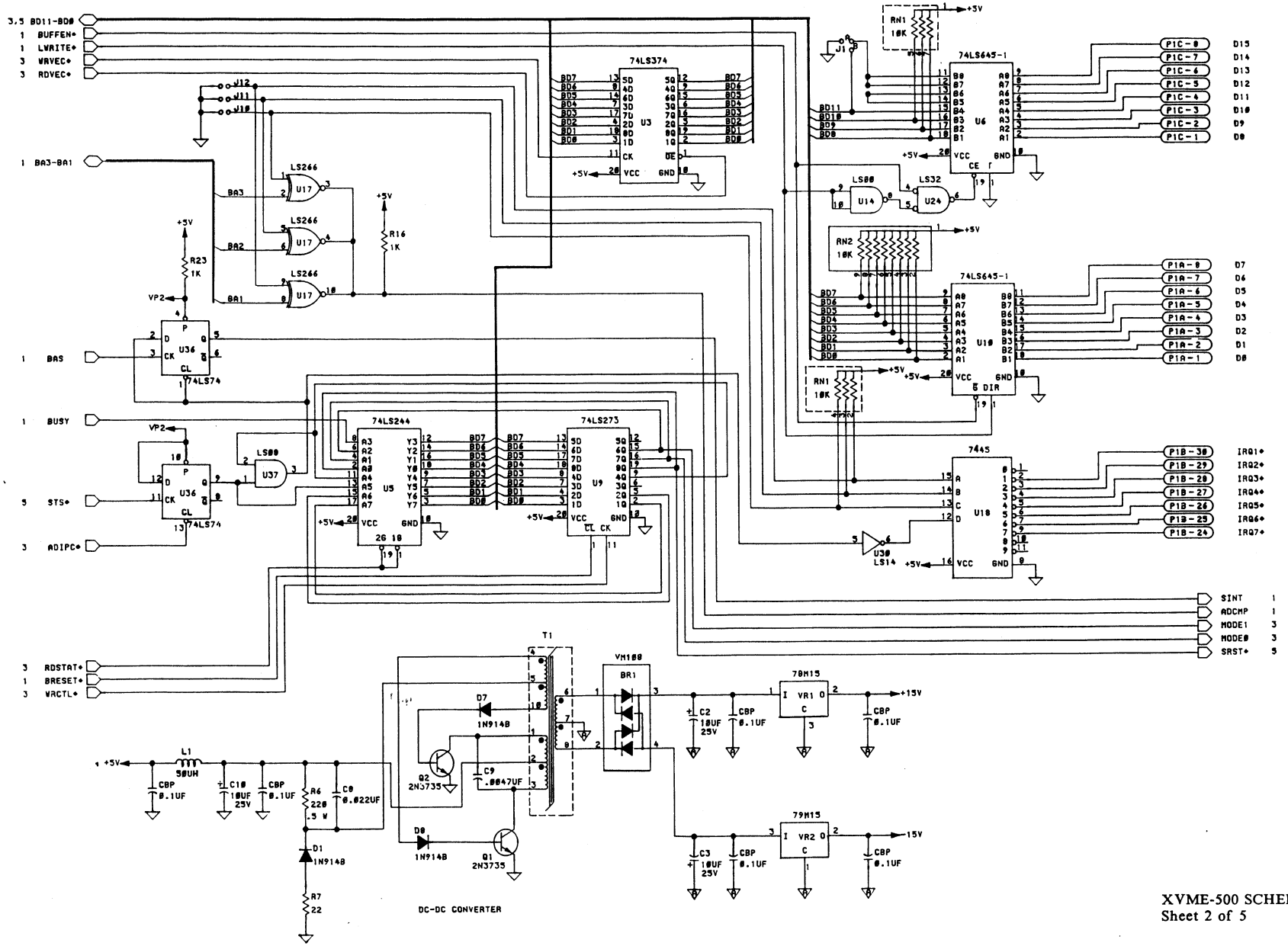

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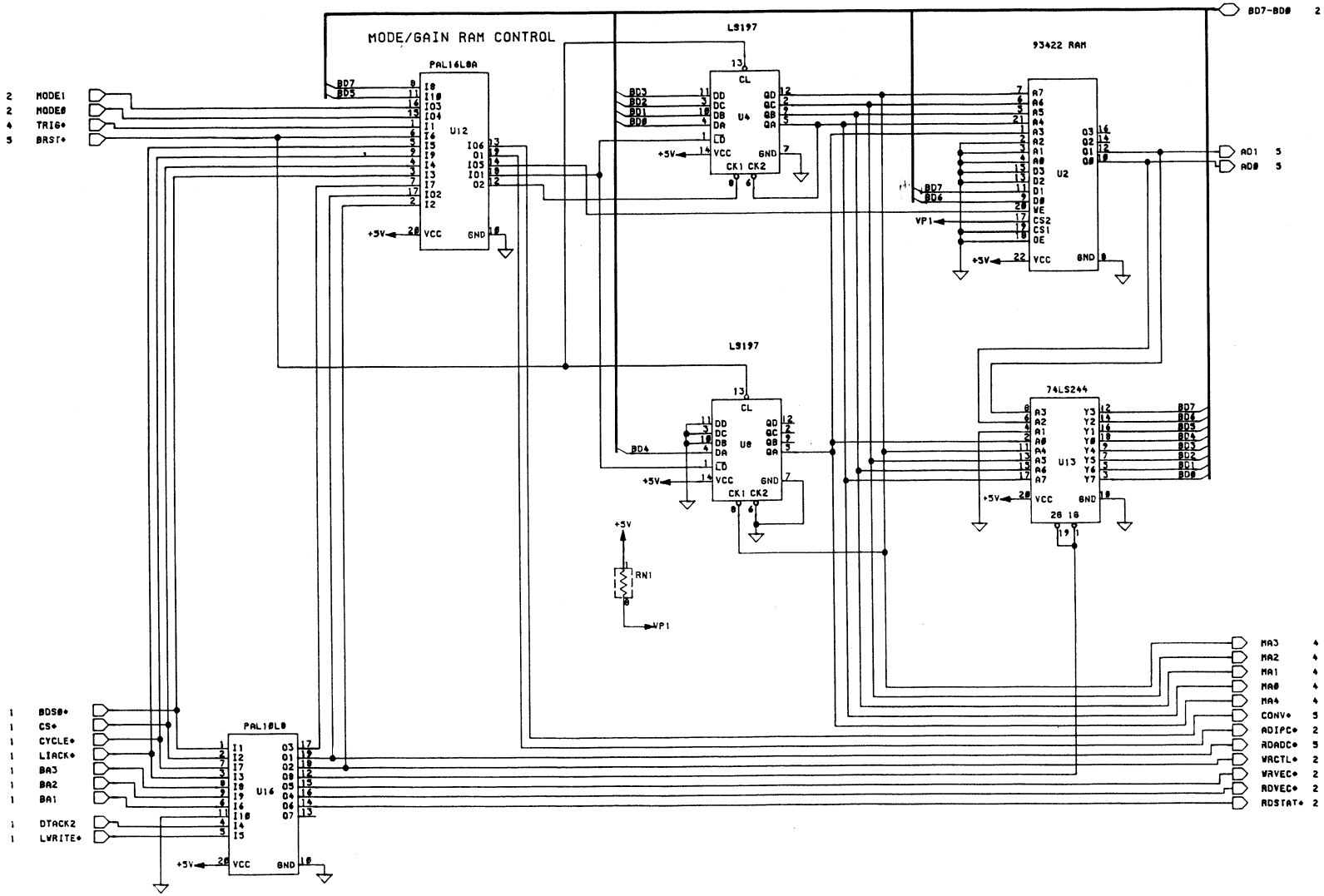

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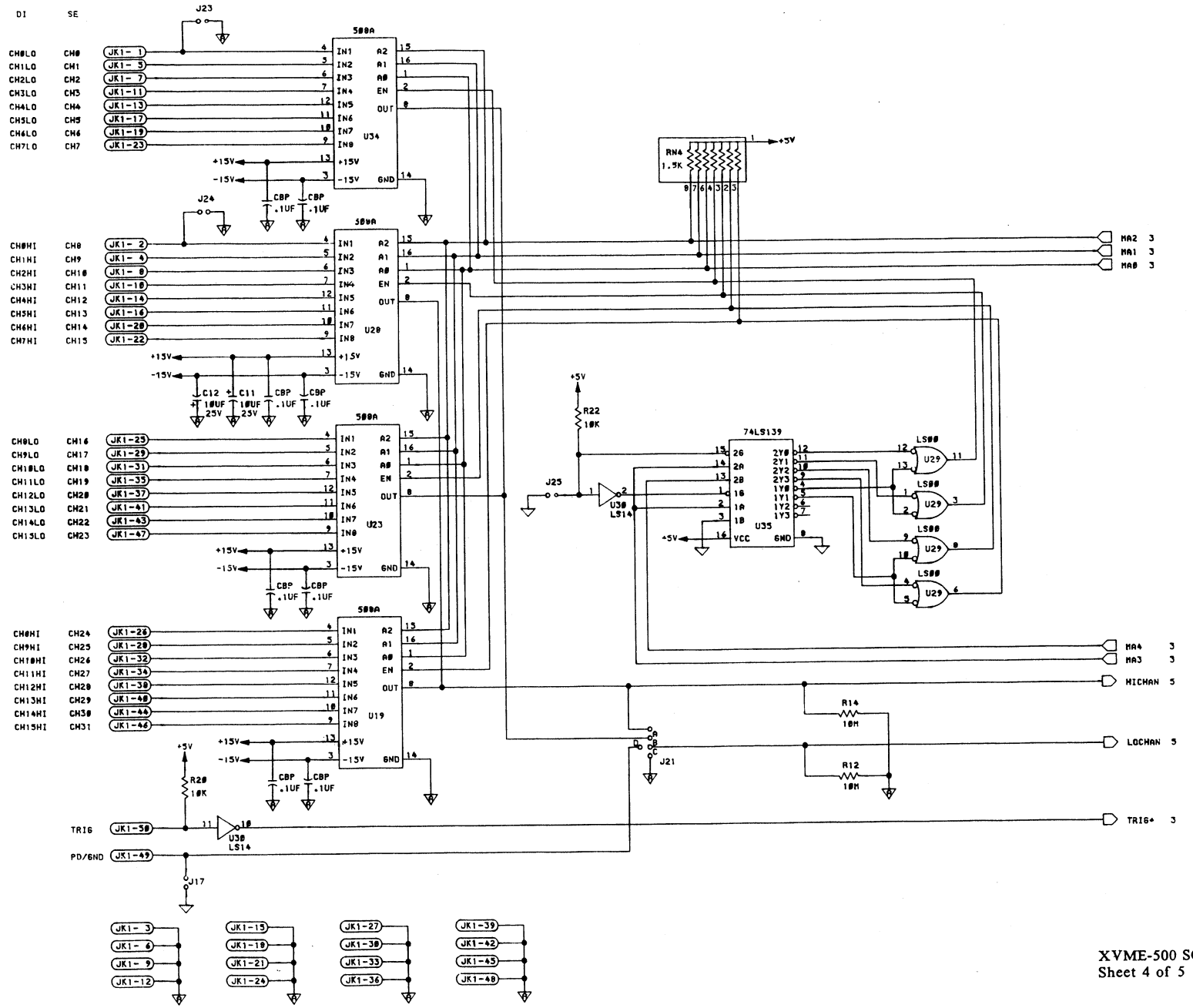

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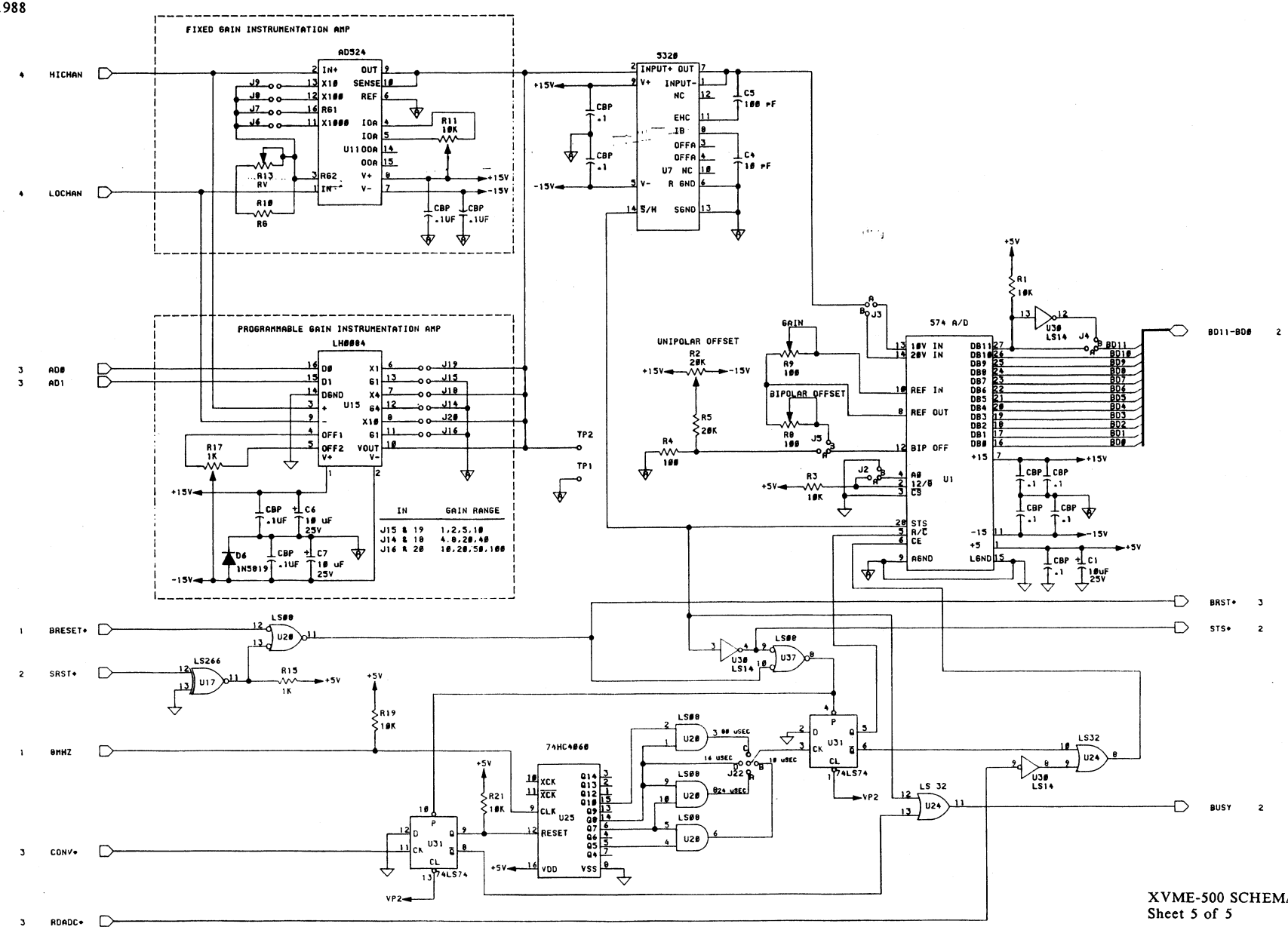

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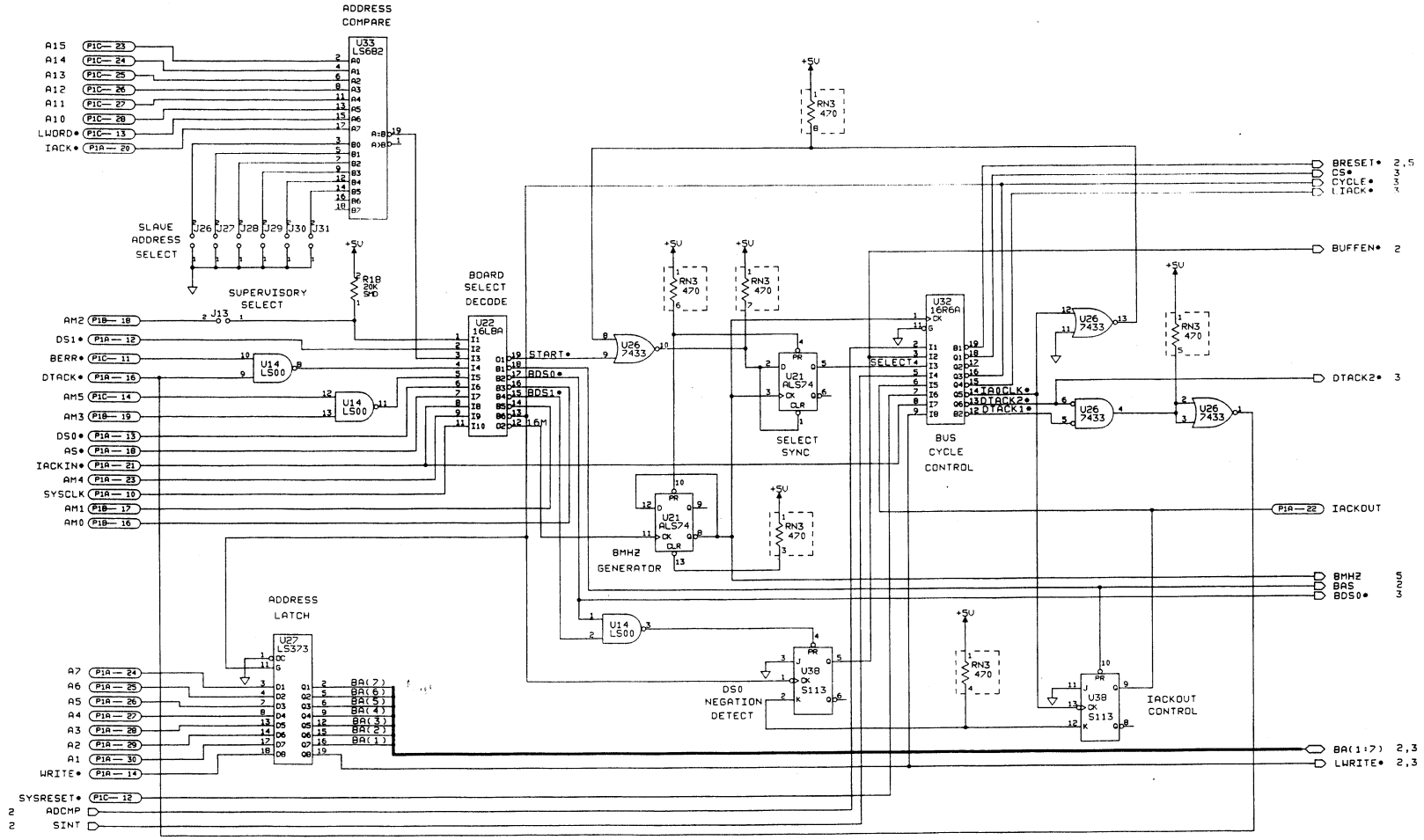

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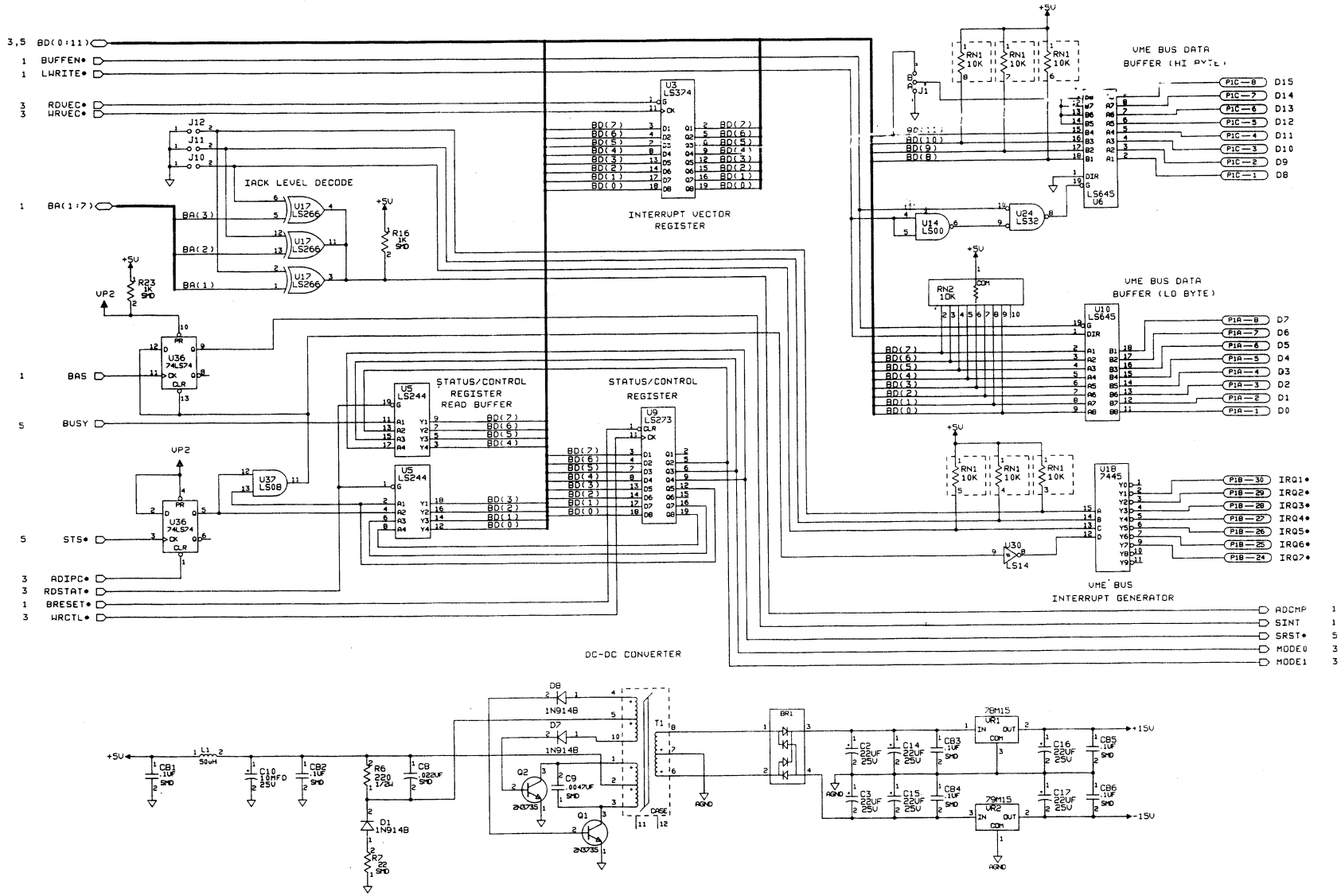

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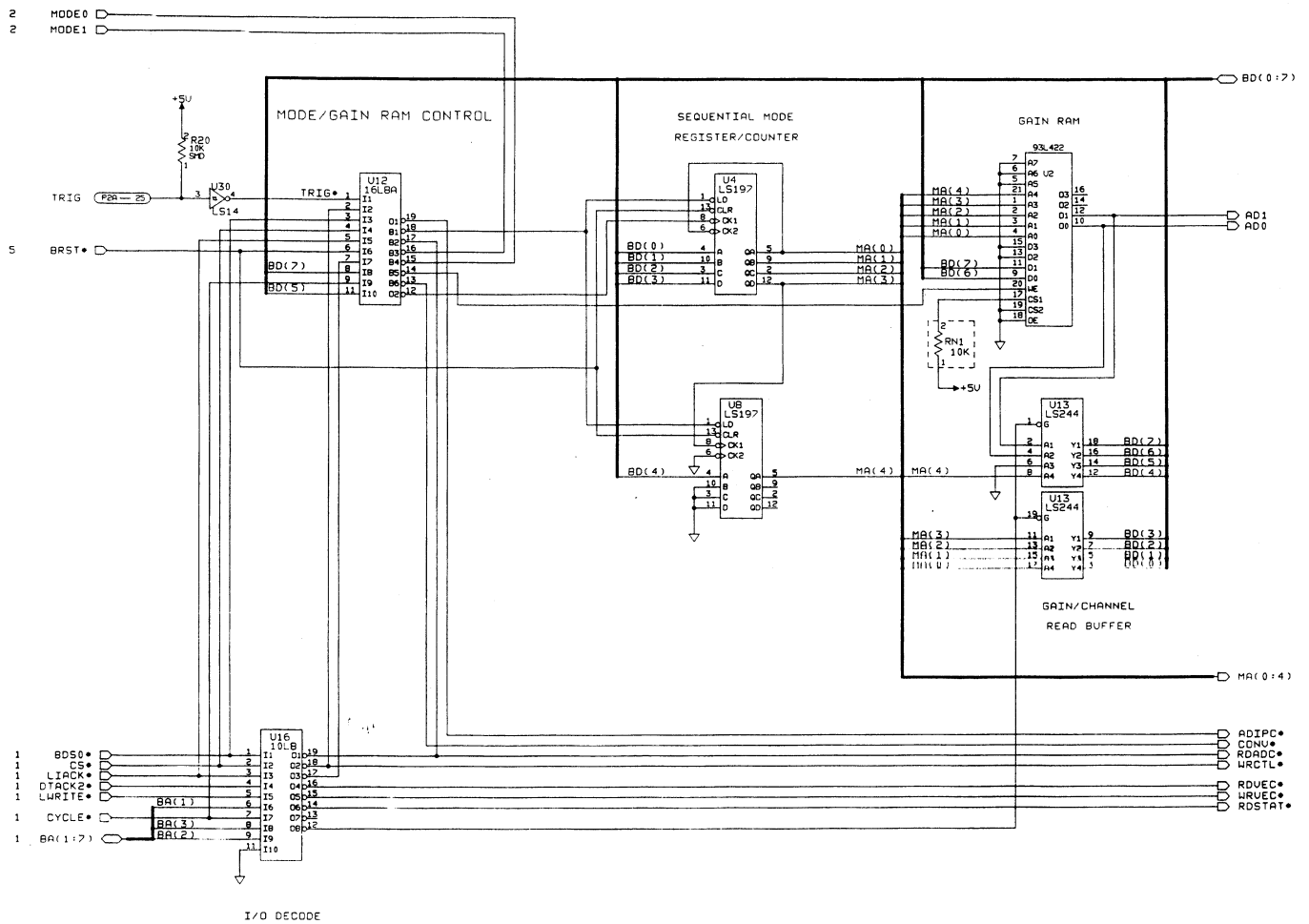

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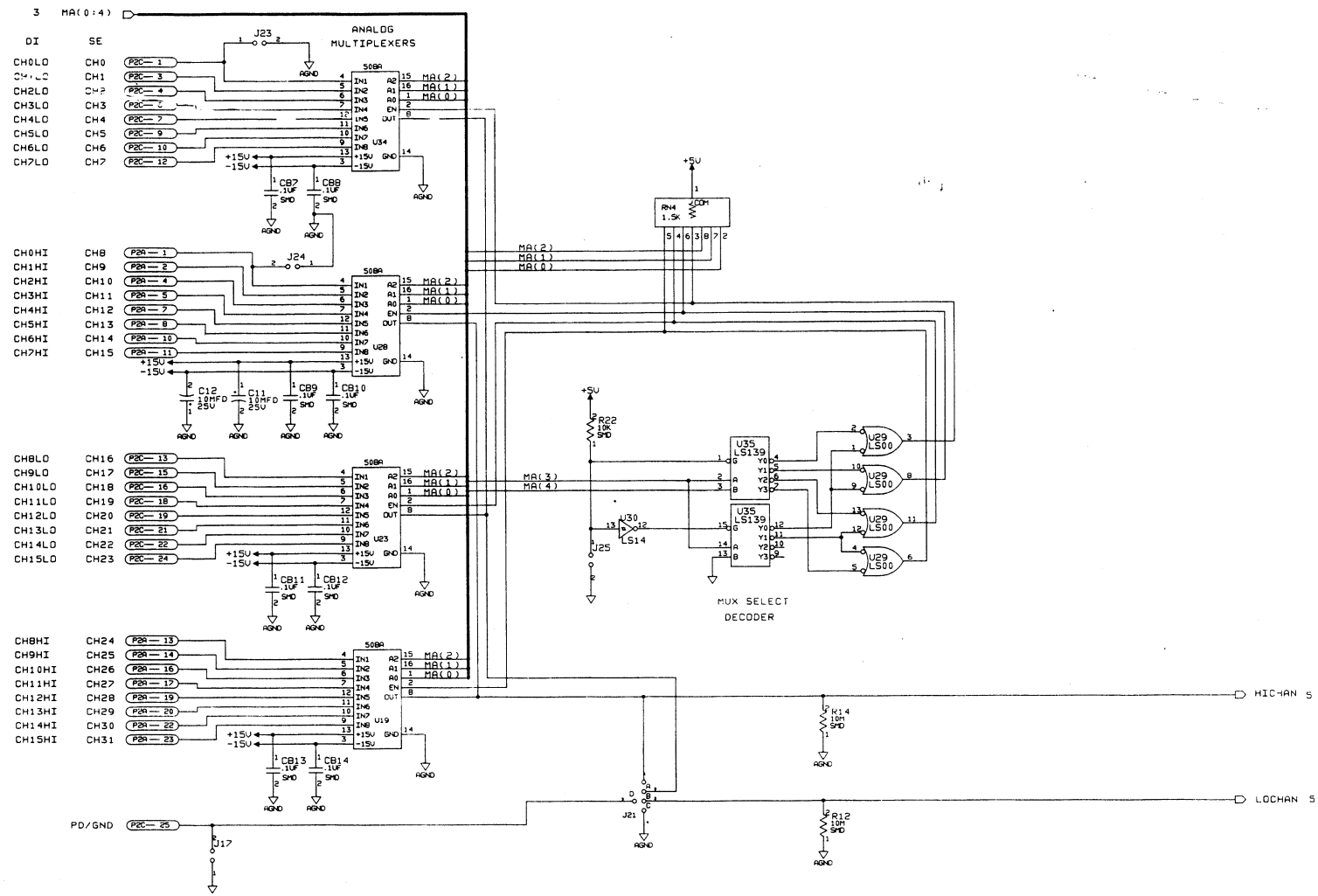

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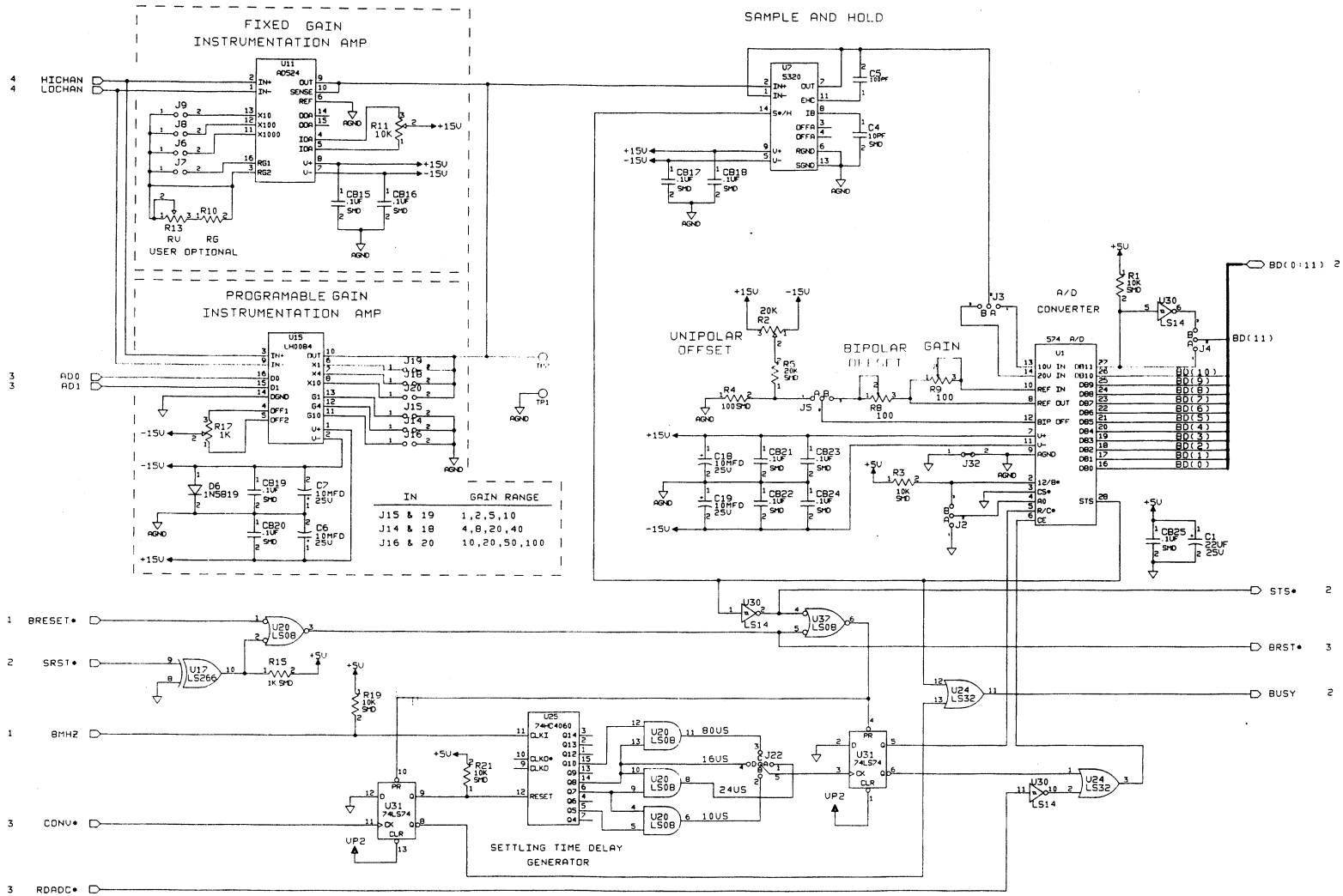

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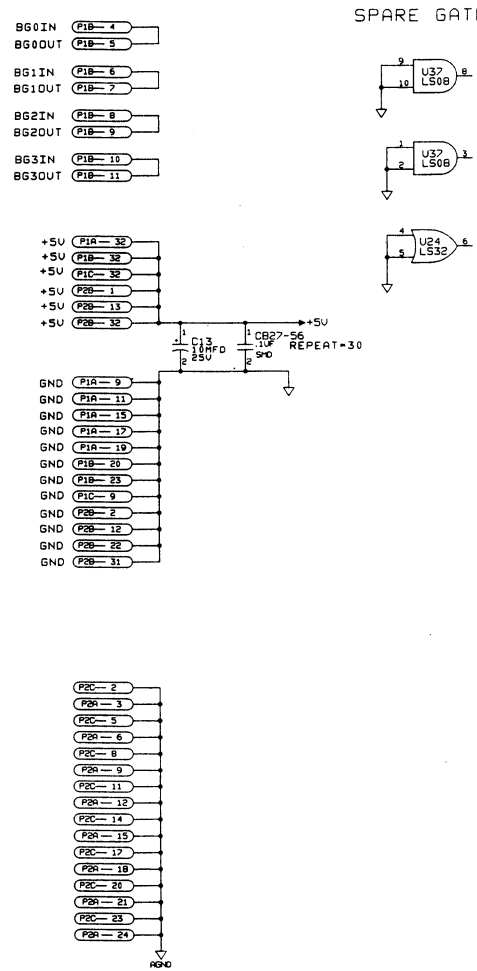

	VCC	GND
U1	1	15
U2	22	8
U3	20	10
U4	14	7
U5	20	10
U6	20	10
U8	14	7
U9	20	10
U10	20	10
U12	20	10
U13	20	10
U14	14	7
U16	20	10
U17	14	7
U18	16	8
U20	14	7

	VCC	GND
U21	14	7
U22	20	10
U24	14	7
U25	16	8
U26	14	7
U27	20	10
U29	14	7
U30	14	7
U31	14	7
U32	20	10
U33	20	10
U35	16	8
U36	14	7
U37	14	7
U38	14	7

UNUSED DEVICES	DESIGNATION LAST USED
D2-5	D8
	Q2
C9	C19
CB26	CB56
RN2-10	RN4
RN3-2	L1
	R23
	J32
	P2
	U38

REFERENCE DESIGNATION CHART

XVME-590 SCHEMATIC
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